Professional and Business Cards.

exth copy gratis for one year.

persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of
ber, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expigraph of the time paid for. All former subscribers can
under this rule, if they desire to do so.

WILLIAM BOGART. BCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', A BCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro, will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of strangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and the strangement of the strangement of the strangement. furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON. NOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

Corn, Bacon, Tumber, &c.

REFER TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.

W. H. Jenes, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES WILMINGTON, N. C. Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.

т. н. мскоу & со., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860.

W. H. ALLEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment. April 23d, 1860.

196-1w-35-tf TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. R. C. JOHNSON, share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.

April 26th, 1860 C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

EBENCH'S HOTEL,

CITY OF NEW YORK. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.) Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the N. B .- Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assertment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILLIAM J. PRICE, Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

EDWIN A. KEITH. COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents pe bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER, THOMAS W. . THOMAS THOMAS THOMAS WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860—4-1y EDWARD McFHERSON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 12th, 1859. TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfamery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN. MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

up Stills at the shortest notice W. H. MCRARY & CO., 10MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

CHARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

LL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned A against trespassing upon any of my lands in the counes of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, picking up and carting off lightwood, or any other wood, feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing in the above or any other ways whatsoever.
ELISHA J. ANDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additional properties of the policy of the properties of the policy of portant additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moserate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

AARON GAGE. liberal share of patronage.

Dr. WILL, D. SOMERS. HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VA-rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently loat Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citi-Zens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite Schools.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. MORGANTON, N. C. THE SUBSCRIBER continues his Select School in Morganton, N. C., designed to afford Boys a thorough Classical and Mathematical training, preparatory to entering the University or College. Morganton is a pleasant Mountain village, on the line of

For Circular, address J. R. McAULAY, Principal. Feb. 14, 1862 - 25-4t.

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL. UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., C. W. McCLAMMY, PRINCIPAL, D. J. MOORE, ASSISTANT.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will open on

Thursday, 21st of February. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for College, or for the practical duties of life. The Military Department will be practical duties of life. under the direction of a gentleman of experience and abil-TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Tuition in Elementary branches..... \$ 8 00 higher English. "Languages and higher Mathematics,..... Board from \$5 to \$8 per month.

No deduction except in case of protracted illness. Students coming by the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road will stop at Magnolia, from which place they can get a conveyance. For further particulars address the Principal at Haraltonian Company County N. C. rell's Store, New Hanover county, N. C.

February 14. FRANKLIN & CIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE. (MALE AND FEMALE.)

DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution commences Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, and continues twenty weeks. It is well supplied with Arms, Apparatus, Gymnasium, &c. The Musical and Ornamental Department is under the

charge of Miss Nellie F. Cate, as heretofore.

Terms—\$10, \$15 and \$20 per Session. Board \$8 per month, including washing and fuel. Instruction is given in the various Scientific, Classical and Mathematical Branches. No extras except in Ornamental Department. For catalogues address
CLAUDIUS B. DENSON, Principal,
Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne Co., N. C.
20-8t

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860. TERMS PER SESSION:

Contingent Fee,.....
Deductions made at the option of the Principal. 1 00

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

ORDERED, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court of House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in March, A. D., 1861, and that publication be made in the Wilmington. nal notifying suitors and witnesses in all civil cases to attend Copy from the record.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk. February 7th, 1861. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER. County Court, December Term, 1860. Joseph R. Blossom,) Original Attachment. John Bedford.

TIMIS CAUSE coming on for argument, and being argued, it is ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be entered against the Defendant, for the sum of one Hundred and Eight Dollars: And it appearing to the satisfac-tion of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Wiland Quarter Sessions, to be need at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1861, then
and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by
default will be taken against him, and the property levied
upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Jan. 31, 1861—23-6w

Pr. adv. \$5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.
County Court, December Term, 1860. O. G. Parsley & Co., Original Attachment.

Selden T. Porter, HHS cause coming on for argument, and being argued, it is ordered by the Court that a conditional judgment be entered against the Defendant for the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-tive 39-100 Dollars. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publica-tion be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March, A. D., 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt

Teste, Jan. 31, 1861—23-6w SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us,
James Garrason and F. H. Rell two actions to the control of the cont James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Meore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day

of August, A. D., 1860.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.) F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE
DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me
at my Pan sair, or Fifty dollars for his head. Aug. 9, 1860-50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. MEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market.

All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning

her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street below Front is in a convenient location to business. street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best ossible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit d.

MARY S. McCALEB.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as migh prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes out in our care for sale, but no advances made until get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings. BARDEN & PETERSON.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all JNO. M. HENDERSON. Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860

NOTICE.

NOT

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft-ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALI PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselve

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it. what we have never been able to say of any other medicine MRS. —NEVER HA IT what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN-TANCE, TO EFFECT A used. Never did we dis satisfaction by SPAUP. Show an instance of diss atisfaction by SPAUP. Show an instance of the commence of the

WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is admin-This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New

CESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC Wilsons, which, i

adapted to the growin of Colin, Colors and are easily improved.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.

Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered.

C. J. BYRD. and overcome connot speedily remeter we believe it the REMEDY IN THE TRETHING OF YORLD, in all cases of D Y S E N T E R Y IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES

OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zine; White Gloss Zine; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Bryers, &c. For sale whole Druggist & Chemist.

Feb. 25th, 1860

PAINTS AND OILS. 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; " dry assorted : Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: " Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil;

5 " Lard Oil; " Best Sperm Oil; 2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sa
e and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
-5-tf Druggist & Chemist wholesale and retail, by

\$150 REWARD! RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, LL LIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 19: pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C. where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother .-Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, i 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes of Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty deligns for each or one hundred and fifty for all of the subscribers in Wilmington, N. C.

MMENSE reduction in prices at the great Souther Sky Light Gallery, immediately over warks & Neff, and next door to the Adams' Express Office on Front, below Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. fifty-dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them. BARDEN & PETERSON. Jan. 14, 1860. 108-1m-21-tf

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, as for her delivery to the subscriber. or for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of ouying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they

will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

R. HOOD having changed his business from a Car-riage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTOLY, respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCHAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. Ali of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to

BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C. Jan 24th, 1861. CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C. . M. MCINTIRE, JNO. BROWN.

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for each and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those

who patronize us. Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN.

R. M. McINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville. TO MILL OWNERS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and '43 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
17-3m

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

PRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterna, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill
Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE. A FINE PAIR OF PLANTATION MULES, well-broke. If not disposed of at private sale previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then ce sold at public suction in the town of Wilmin

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY. HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advan-tage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, at \$2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of a hich is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, casily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Ligi twood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Eickory, and Poplar.
If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpentine boves cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hundred the above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than onehalf their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, but it is discovered of by the time procession will be but it with the time procession. but it not disposed of by that time, possession will not be given until January next. The Lands might be turned to England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUC-CESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

January 10th, 1861. FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they

desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernaudina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation-there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and fice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all tenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleas antly located a place as any in this country—in a good neigh-borhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf
ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE. natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen and eloquent style. He clearly demonstrated that the policy and doctrines of the Black Republican party if submitted them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them J. A. ROBESON. immediately. Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860.

READ! KEAD!! READ!!! GREAT ATTRACTION. Pictures 50 cents in large cases, warranted as good as any

heretofore taken for one dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Pictures made in the most improved and highly finished style of the ert. L. D. BLACKBURN, Operator. Jan. 24th, 1861 117-2t—23-1m

rangements for procuring them from the manufactories enable us to sell them at prices that will defy competition. JAMES WILSON. Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil Establishment No. 5 Market street.

Meeting at Taylo 's Bridge.

February, by appointment, to organize their Volunteer Com-pany. After the election of officers and transaction of oth-er business, it was proposed to hold a meeting to appoint delegates to a County Convention, (should one be held,) to nominate delegates for this County to the State Convention,

nominate delegates for this County to the State Convention, and for other objects.

On motion, P. Murphy was called to the Chair, and Dr. G. W. Moseley and R. J. Murphy appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting.

Resoived, That we approve of the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Cape Fear Minute Men, held in Wilmington on the 3ist January, and that we feel it our duty to urge more prompt and immediate State action in regard to a Convention, and that we would willingly concerne with our fellow citizens to hold an election for deloperate with our fellow citizens to hold an election for delegates to a State Convention at an earlier period than that lesignated by the act of the 1 cg islature of our State, were t practicable at this time to do so.

The Chairman dissenting.

Resolved, That Richard Parish, Dr. C. T. Murphy, R. Murphy, C. R. Vann, A. C. Johnson, G. W. Herring, and Bryant Merrit be appointed delegates to a County Conven-On motion, the Chairman and Dr. G. W. Mosely were ad

ded to the list.

Resolved, That we recommend to the County Convent on Dr. Thos. Bunting and Wm. S. Devane, Esq., for delegates to the State Convention for this County.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Wilmington Journal of requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that other papers copy.

R. T. MURPHY, Dr. G. W. MOSELEY, Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. THOMSON, Chairman. O. FENNELL, Jr., Secretary. Tribute of Respect.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health,

AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENTS. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has rented the brick warehouse of E. P. Hall, Esq., and has it now stored with every variety of PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, CANAL BARROWS, TURPEN-TINE AXES, GRINDSTONES, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, &c., which we are selving at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

We are receiving, weekly, large supplies of Ploughs, stamped with the names of the best makers; and our ar-

Jan. 15, 1861.

For the Journal.

The citizens of Taylor's Bridge District met on the 9th of

P. MURPHY, Chairman. R. T. MURPHY.

For the Journal.

At a meeting held at Lillington, on Saturday, Feb. 9th, 1861, on motion, Wm. H. Thomson was called to the Chair, and Owen Fennell, Jr., was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to represent Long Creek District in a County Convention, to be held in Wilmington, to nominate delegates for the State Convention.

On motion, Jas. Garrason, Aaron N. Lamb and Hardy L. Fennel were appointed delegates, and Dr. Will. D. Somers and the Chairman as alternates.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, To instruct our delegates to vote for only such as are known to be in favor of secession.

Orde ed, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Wilmington Herald, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

At a called meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 98. Feb. 14th, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of His previdence, to remove from our midst and from the midst of a large circle of friends and relations our esteemed friend and brother, Eli Underwood; therefore, Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained in the death of brother Underwood.

Meeting in Sampson County.

At a meeting in the Court House in Clinton, on faturday, the 9th day of February, on the occasion of raising a Secession Flag, the citizens first assembled in front of the Court House, where the Flag, a beautiful one, with a red ground, on which was a lone Star, representing the Southern Confederacy, together with a full-grown pine, already boxed. The design is a pretty one, and well executed by a native artist. The Flag was raised with the appropriate ceremonies, and then an enthusiastic meeting was called in the Court House, and on motion of Allmand A. McKoy, Esq., §Verett Peterson was called to the chair, and Henry Moore, and James A. Bizzell, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The chairman then announced the object of the meeting.

A. A. McKoy, Esq., then moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which was carried; and thereupon the chairman appointed the following persons—viz: Allmand A. McKoy, Amma B. Chesnutt, Franklin J. Faison, John Vann, and Wm. Fryer, Fsqs.

During the absence of the committee, loud and repeated calls were made for Duncan J. Davane, Esq., Mr. Devane being research responded in a well-timed offert armain points.

calls were made for Duncan J. Davane, Esq. Mr. Devane being present, responded in a well-timed effort, exposing the faliacies into which the leaders of the self-styled Union party had failen. With his logical deductions, eloquent appeals and forcible conclusions, he brought conviction home to the hearts of his hearers, convincing them that he was no ordinary speaker, and that his theme was one of no trifling import. His arguments plain and telling, his manner earnest and impressive, and his good sense apparent in all he said, he swayed his audience at his will, and carried conviction however to the hearts of these who heard him. tion home to the hearts of those who heard him.
that truth had in all places such an advocate!

At the conclusion of Mr. Devane's speech, the committee returned and reported through A. A. McKoy, Esq., the fol-

lowing preamble and resolutions:

We, a portion of the people of the county of Sampson, in a public meeting assembled, having patiently awaited the action of a tardy Legislature, and seeing no hope of any compromise satisfactory to us, we do hereby again express our firm adherence to the doctrine of secession, and believe that our interests are by destiny united with our sisters of the Southern States and in their troubles and triple triple. have our warmest sympathies; and would to God that as a State we could now take our stand by them, and shoulder to shoulder resist the tide of fanatical coercion which threatens to meet them with hostile forces upon their own soil, and to desecrate their homes and firesides with the ruthless

hand of civil war. Therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That we believe it our duty as freemen to cast our lot with the sister States who have severed their connection with a government (whose whole power and strength has been perverted and turned against the South,) and we do hereby declare to the world that we believe our only salvation to be in the exercise of the right of secession, and the resistance of coercion.

Resolved, 2d, That we call upon the freemen of Sampson

to resist the march of Northern aggression with the same firm determination that they did the oppressions of the British government; feeling that it is as much a disgrace to serve Northern fanatics as it was to couch submissively at the feet of the English lion.

Resolved, 3d, That we must and will send secession delegates to represent us in the Convention of North Carolina.

Resolved, 4th, That the course pursued by some leading journals of North Carolina has brought disgrace upon the State, and given aid and comfort to the Black Republicans,

and thereby invited further aggression on the part of the North, and closed their hearts to every thing like a friendly And equitable adjustment of pending difficulties.

Resolved, 5th, That we approve of the course of Gov.

Ellis and of our representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, and that we could not blame him if he were to cease to attend in the halls of Congress, as legislation in a free country is to be carried on while the streets of the national capitol resound with martial music and bristle with

bayonets.

Resolved. 6th. That we are out and out for a Southern Contederacy.

Resolved, 7th. That a military company ought to be formed in the county of Sampson, and that we earnestly recommend to the Magistrates of the county of Sampson an appropriation sufficient to arm such company, and that a majority of them lay a tax sufficient to purchase arms of the most approved and effective kind.

Lesolved, 8th. That we haif the Southern flag, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the under its protection that security which has been denied un-

county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's and doctrines of the Black Republican party, if submitted Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show to, would ultimately lead to the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists. He showed beyond doubt that the non-slaveholder was interested in the institution as much as the slaveholder, and portrayed in the most vivid colors the sad results that would follow its abolition. If the editors of certain newspapers had been present they would not have thought themselves very highly complimented. We do not undertake to report his whole speech. It was a most capital effort, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of appliance.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, it was Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the States Rights papers of North Carolina, and that the Secretaries furnish a copy to the Wilmington Journal asking the publication thereof, with the request

that the other papers copy the same.

EVERETT PETERSON, Chairman. HENRY MOORE, | Secretaries.

Public Meetleg in Whiteville. In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State, providing for an election to be held on the 24th inst., to elect denagates to a State Convention to take into consideration our federal Relations, the citizens of Columbus County assembled at the Court House, in Whiteville, on the 10th inst., and on motion of Mr. J. B. Stanly, A. I. Butner, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. G. Wyche and W. Langer, Stanly were requested to not as Secretarion. Jasper Stanly were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman then requested Mr. F. George to state the object of the meeting, which he did in a few brief remarks. On motion of F. George, Esq., the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of three from each district to

draft Resolutions, and nominate a suitable candidate for the action of the meeting.

COMMITTEE,

Whiteville District:—Messrs. R. Wooten, A. F. Powell, . C. Pridgen.

Bug Hill District:—Messrs. Richard F. Marlow, Jomathan Gore and W. J. Stanly.

Fair Bluff District: — essrs. Jno. Stansell, Jno. G. Pow ell and D. F. Suggs. me District:-Messrs. J C. Pierce, H. J. Smith and Tatum's District: - Messrs. Isham Williamson, Harris cleman and W. W. Bunn.

Lee's District :- Messrs. Wm. K. Gore, D. P. Beach and

effect upon the citizens of Columbus.

The Committee having returned, submitted the following WHEREAS, The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, has caused much dissatisfaction among the people, he being piedged to principles which we believe to be destructive to the rights and honor of the South, and inasmuch as our State Legislature has called a Convention of our people to consider our federal Relations, herefore,

Resolved, That we believe the interest and honor of North

Carolina demands that she should be identified with the Resolved. That we are in favor of a complete co-opera-

A. I. BUTNER, Chairman.

W. JASPER STANLY, Secretaries.

Where as, it has pleased Almighty God, is the wise of measured of his providence, to remove from our midst and from the midst of a large circle of friends and relations our esteemed friend and brother, Eli Underwood; therefore, Resolved, That while we how in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplors the lots we have sustained in the death of brother Underwood.

Resolved, That we are admeniabled by this dispensation of providence that we too are mortal, and that it is windom on urgart to make the needed preparation for the eventful hour of death.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathies with the widow and children of our departed brother in the great loss they have sustained, and pray that they may realize that God is included. A Father of the fatheries and a judge of the widow."

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that a copy, of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal that and Biblioal Recorder for publicatios.

Resolved That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that a copy, of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal and Biblioal Recorder for publicatios.

He following resolutions have been offered in the South-trict, or motion, James Kerr was called to the Chair, and Charles, and referred.

Resolved, That we are admeniable by this dispensation of providence that we too are mortal, and the same are hereby control, an

fellow citizens to represent us in matters involving as they do our rights, honor, lives and independence as North Carolinians, the Hon. W. S. Ashe and Robert H. Cowan, Esq. Resolved 2d, That whilst the former is irresistably commended to us by years of valuable service, efficient and successful experience in both State and Federal legislation, and has associated in his character the rare qualities which peculiarly mark him as the man for the post; in the latter we recognize at once the gentleman and the scholar, alike distinguished for unequivocal honor and accomplished abilities; is clear and discriminating in judgment, and has ever evinced an unfaltering devotion to the fair fame and best interests of his country, and therefore equally deserves our highest esteem and confidence.

Resolved 3d, That though our preference be as already expressed, still we will firmly support any other two good men whom the Convention may place before the people of the County.

the County.

Resolved 4th, That the Chairman appoint two delegates. Resolved 5th, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their du-

Resolved 6th, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Wilmington Daily Journal with the request that they be published. In accordance with the 4th resolution the Chairman appointed Messrs. O. Fennell, J. A. Corbett, Dr. J. B. Seavy and T. S. Faison.

JAMES KERR, Chairman. J. W. TAYLOR, Secretary. Remarks of L. W. Humphrey, Esq., of Onslow, Upon the following Bill to alter the Constitution, intro-duced by Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake.

A BILL TO ALTER THE CONSITUTION. WHEREAS the government of North Carolina affords equal WHEREAS the government of North Carolina affords equal protection to all the citizens, and every species of property in the State, justice demands that every species of property should be subject to equal taxation for the support of the government; and Whereas, Under the present Constitution, as generally construed, the General Assembly has no power to tax slave property equally with isnd and other property, in proportion to the protection it enjoys; and Whereas, Clause 2nd, Section 1st, Article 4th, of the amended Constitution provides that the General Assembly may alter the same in the manner therein prescribed; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 3rd Section of the 4th Article of the amended Constitution be amended to read as follows: That all free white males over the age of twentyone years, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be
subject to an equal capitation tax, and no other white person shall be subject to such tax.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That all the free colored

inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose.

Sec. 3. Fe it further enacted, That property in slaves shall be equally subject to taxation with every other species of property, and shall be taxed as high but not higher than land, according to value.

Mr. Bledsoe spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Humphrey said he would not follow the Senator from Wake in his argument.

Mr. Humphrey said he would not follow the Senator from Wake, in his argument, although there were many points in it to which he could not agree. He was opposed to the passage of the bill in its present shape, and for the purpose of perfecting it so that he could support it, he had some amendments which he would offer and would read them to the Senate as a part of his remarks, in order that his object might be more fully understood. He was opposed to the preamble to the bill and could not vote for it; it contained maxims which he did not think true; it seemed to conmaxims which he did not think true; it seemed to con-template the taxation of every species of property equally, template the taxation of every species of property equally, when in his opinion there were classes of property and many interests which should not be taxed at all; besides, if it passed with the bill it could not be incorporated in the Constitution; and as it is not essential to the passage of the bill he hoped that the Senator would agree to strike it out.

To the second section which reads as follows: "That all the free negroes of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose."

tation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose,' d move to add the following "And the General Assembly shail have unlimited power to remove from the State all the free negroes and to change

and determine the status of those who remain; and to enact all such laws in reference to said free negroes as in their wisdom they may deem expedient and proper."

Mr. Humphrey said that he had during the last session of the Legislature and also this session, introduced bills, the object of which were to remove the free negroes from the State; or, in case they choose to remain, to permit them to select their masters and become laves. His object was not to oppress this unfortunate class of our population, nor had he introduced those hills of his own accord. Then may to oppress this unfortunate class of our population, nor had he introduced those bills of his own accord. They were framed and introduced in accordance with the prayer of a memorial from many of his constituents, who regarded that they were a disturbing element that they had been fostering in their midst, and that justice to themselves as well as to the slaves required their removal. They thought there should be but two classes of our population; the white people who should be equals—having equal rights and privileges and entitled to equal protection under the Constitution; and the other, the colored, who should be equals among themselves, that is should all be slaves.

The Judiciary Committee of last session reported the bill

The Judiciary Committee of last session reported the bill be unconstitutional, and the same report upon a similar bill has been made this session. As there were several applications before the Legislature for special legislation to permit certain free negroes to enslave themselves, he had offered a resolution which had been adopted by the Senate requiring the committee on free negroes to report a general law for that purpose; the committee reported a bill which had been referred to the judiciary committee and that they also report unconstitutional. The object of the amendment was to give to the General Assembly unlimited

power over the subject of free negroes.

Mr. Bledsoe said ne had no objection to the amendment. Mr. Humphrey then said he had one other amendment to offer, viz: strike out the bird section, which reads as fol-· That property in slaves shall be equally subject to taxation with every other species of property, and shall be taxed as high if not higher than land, according to value," and insert: "The slaves shall equally with land be subject to taxa-

tion; and shall not be taxed higher than land, whether per capita or ad valorem."

The amendments would have to be voted on separately, and therefore to begin with the first he moved to strike out the preamble. He would add that the amendments were Mr. Stubbs moved to amend the motion of Mr. Humphrey

by striking out the remainder of the bill and insert his bill

which provides for a Convention of the people to alter the

Mr. Dockery rose not for the purpose of detaining the Senate but for the purpose of cetaining the Senate but for the purpose of congratulation—as both sides seemed to agree to pass some bill to adopt the principle of ad valorem taxation upon all property. The only difficulty now appeared to be who should claim the paternity of the Lee's District:—Messrs. Wm. K. Gore, D. F. Deach and Stephen M. Pierce.

Gum Swamp District:—Messrs. J. H. Stanly, Edward H. Todd and Caleb Spivey.

The Committee having retired, H. L. Holmes, Esq., was called upon, came forward, and in a short but patriotic and forcible speech extertained the audience, taking strong grounds for immediate action in severing the ties that bind North Carolina to the General Government, as the only means of protecting the State against dishonor, disgrace and being absorbed into a Black Republican Administration; proving in the main the right of Secession when the rights of a Sovereign State have been compromitted or distribution; proving in the majority. The speech of Mr. Holmes was warmly received, and we are pleased to say had a happy would be just—there should be some discriminations and some exemptions—and that was the position he occupied some exemptions—and that was the position he occupied while canvassing last summer. Articles of luxury could and should bear a higher tax than articles of necessity. and should bear a higher tax than articles of necessity.—
Billiard tables, bowling saloons, carriages and the like should be taxed higher than land and negroes. Crops, stock, farming utensils and the like should be exempt from taxation. honor of the Labor, agriculture and the industrial pursuits of the people has called a of the state should be fostered and encouraged by legisla-

every species of properly.

That was the position of the party to which the Senator from Richmond belonged in the late campaign; that proposition Mr. H. said he then opposed, he was opposed to it Resolved, That we are in favor of a complete co-operation among the Southern Stales.

Resolved, That we view the organization of the Southern Confederacy as the only means of saving the South from Akesolved, That we recommend Bichard Wooten as a candidate for Columbus county.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously received, and a committee of three, consisting of Messra. F. George, J. C. Pridgen and W. K. Gore, were appointed to inform Mr. Wooten of his nomination.

The committee having done so, Mr. Wooten came forward, and, in a few brief remarks, acknowledging his grateful feelings for the honor conferred, accepted the nomination; declared himself a loyal chizen, being devoted to and identified with the interests of his State—ever ready to raise his voice and his arm in defence of his State's cherished rights and that no act of his should ever cast a biur upon the escutcheon of the fair fame and bright name of the Old North State. Mr. Wooten closed by declaring himself a secession—ist, and that secession was the only hope for North Carolina.

There appearing no other business, on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. 1. BUTNER, Chairman.

W. Jasper Stanly, Carolina and the southern of the Southern Southern State in the there is and without stopping to consider whether or no slaves should be taxed higher, he would rather submit to the additional taxation than to the adjustion of this question in the political campaign; the first mow and the made in the next campaign; the sproper state of the matter and the section of this question in the political campaign; the sproper state and the move to feen the result of the agitation of this question in the political campaign; the distance of the mount of the mount of the submit of the agitation of the government; that was not now a vertical question; all the proper states and the proposed to at a particular; he would not stop to argue the question of the burdens of the government; that the proposed to at a particular; he would not stop to argue th

tion and not embarrassed by taxation. The Senator was also mistaken in classing him with those who desired to tax

nother political canvass.

here; and without stopping to consider whether or no slaves should be taxed higher, he would rather submit to the ad-

ional taxation than to the agitation of this

ROBERT H. COWAN. Esq. Mr. Hall's Speech.

We give to-day in full, on the fourth page, to the exclusion of several other matters, the very able speech made before both Houses of our State Legislature on Wednesday evening, the 13th instant. Com-Senator from this county, in a very happy and elo-North Carolina and those of her sister States of the evening, the 11th day of December, 1860, at which Dr. Clingman should agree to do so. Mr. Clingman is not South. To their sympathy and community of feeling, Thos. H. Wright presided, and where resolutions were the whole South, and his agreeing to a compromise and to the fact that their fate must be one and inseper- adopted, and among them the following:

Speaker Clark made a brief address in reply to Commissioner Hall, referring to the fact that the State had called a convention, of the action of which he could not speak in advance, but he could at least assure Georgia that no hostile foot shall ever march from or through Wright, and advocated by other leading members of the to give aid and encouragement, if not countenance, to our borders to assail her or hers.

How we Stand.

the visitation of God, President elect of these disunited States, will have been inaugurated President. The Rail-splitter will occupy the seat of Washington-the Chicago platform will have taken the place of the Constitution, and Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greely will have become the interpreters of the rights of States, and the amount of sovereignty which they will accord to them. Of course, then, the Supreme Court will be a nullity, and its interpretations of law scouted, when whose motto is, that might makes right, and that therefore only majorities have rights. Every utterance made by Mr. Lincoln since he left Springfield, tends to the same end, and leaves room for no other conclusion. Even the wildest fanaticism of credulity must at length abandon any hope of conciliation or compromise from the party represented by Mr. Lincoln. We must prepare ourselves for a negation on the part of that party of the rights of States-for an assertion of the powers of a consolidated government, and for the employment of such powers for the repression and injury of the vested property rights of our whole section of the Union, as well as for the degradation of its free white citizens, for such would be the effect of either the sudden or the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the South, who would thus be cast among our people with no legal distinction, and prompted with the help of their abolition associates to place themselves on a level with the white man. This could only be done by levelling downwards; lowering or seeking to lower the white all who could command the means would leave, and none but those bound by restricted circumstances would remain. Wealth would fly the community: deprived of capital, impoverished by his worthless free negro neighbors, the position of the white man forced to remain, would be a most deplorable one. Taking things just as they stand, without resorting to abstractions, it is plain that the poor men, who, as a general thing, cannot get away, have quite as deep an interest as the rich men who can get away, in the permanent social and political position of the country they live in; and those who tell the poor white man, the non-slaveholder—that he has no interest in the slave question, because he does not own slaves, take a very narrow view of the case or deal uncandidly with those to whom they make such representations. We might talk flippantly, as some do, about extermination and all that sort of thing, but that proposition is alike inhuman and impossible. We could not think of extermination seriously. We could not dream seriously of deportation. No, as the Scripture says that the poor we shall always have with us, so common sense and reflection must show us that the negro race we shall always have with us. Shall we have it as an ungovernable, unprofitable, lawless and vicious element, driving out wealth and asserting its equality with all who are compelled to stay, or shall we have it in its proper place, as a subordinate race-its subordination being natural, founded upon race, elevating the position of the poorest man of the dominant race, and adding to the wealth and comfort of the whole community. It is folly to say that the poorest white man, who has the spirit of a white man, and who wishes to live as a white man and bring up his family in a white community, not a free negro one, has no interest in this question. He has the highest interest-the most vital. Free negroes are now the class most obnoxious to every white working man. Suppose they were all free-eight to ten thousand free negro citizens in New Hanover county, as the Abolitionists would have them if they had theirway. How would that suit? But it will be said that the white man who does not own slaves has no interest in the question! What folly!

What worse than folly! Chicago platform for his gospel, and coercion for his last, the 8th instant: motto. In Washington are to be seen the remnants of the American Congress in session at the Capitol .-Around that building, that has echoed to the noble and patriotic strains of the great and good men of the nation, are encamped the troops of the Federal Government, gathered there under the order of a vain and ambitious soldier, who aims at the position of a military dictator. Batteries guard the halls of the Federal legislature, and parade the streets and avenues of the Federal city where meets a "Peace Congress," assembled at the call of Virginia, to try and patch up some compromise or arrangement. The positions that Mr. Lintaken, are such as to deprive this Conference of any real power, and its early adjournment is anticipated, as indeed self respect will shortly compel the Southern delegates to leave a scene which cannot, under any circumstances, be one of usefulness. In fact that Conference already "lags superfluous on the stage."

At Montgomery another scene is being enacted. noble and chivalrous son of Kentucky, but now the of Mr. Polk who was a native of North Carolina and idol of Mississippi, his adopted State, has just been a graduate of her University. inaugurated as the first President of the Confederated States. Calmly but boldly he meets threats of to deliver the annual address before the two literary coercion with the avowal of a firm determination to societies of the University, and has accepted the invitaabandon no rights and submit to no wrongs.

Where do we stand? Hope of conciliation upon a satisfactory basis, there is none. No man can derive any such hope from the action of any body or person in the 12th inst. She is 430 tons burther, and is sent out Washington or at the North. The seven Southern by D. Colden Murray of New York. States which will be left cannot hope for that safety in

The North Carolina Commissioners to Montgomery have returned. Of course, at this late date they could effect nothing.

The Cadets in Dr. Deems' School, at Wilson, will compete for prizes in Declamation, on the 22d inst. didate in Chowan. Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON is See notice in to-day's paper.

tion. There will be a box opened for candidates for difficulties. Convention, and another box in which will be deposited tickets having printed or written thereon "Convention"

holding of a Convention. We do not mean here to speak of the gentlemen whose go for secession? It seems to us that a man elected names have been brought forward or may hereafter be brought forward as candidates but simple to over the complete of the compl brought forward as candidates, but simply to express sort of concessions that might be made by the Republiour trust that on one point at least we of this county may can party. - Western Democrat. missioner Hall was introduced by Eli W. Hall, Esq., be agreed at the polls as we have been heretofore in public "Suppose Mr. Crittenden's compromise, or so meetings. We mean with reference to the meeting of the thing better, shall be tendered to the South," does the quent speech, in which he referred to the identity of people in Convention. We remember very well the Editor of the Western Democrat believe for a moment interest and of origin existing between the citizens of large Union Meeting held in the Town Hall on Tuesday that the seceding States would accept it, even if Mr.

Dawson, T. S. Pickett, T. W. Brown and Wm. A. Within less than two weeks Abraham Lincoln, by favorable to a Convention.

peal to all, of every shade of opinion, to use their influ- months ago, cannot now be looked for at this late day, ence to bring out a full vote for "Convention;" on that when about half the Southern States have already decipoint all parties are agreed; to that policy all who have | ded the question for themselves, and thus wholly changed taken, or are likely to take, any public part, are pledged. the position of affairs. We have hardly an alternative We have too much confidence in the gentlemen who left-North Carolina is bound to go with the South if opposed to the higher law of Lincoln and Company, may differ from us in regard to what the action of a her people pursue their true interests—as it is natural Convention ought to be, to doubt for a moment that to suppose they will. they will redeem their pledges in favor of the holding of a Convention, or that they will fail to use their influence in its behalf. We know that Messrs. Wright and Dawcandidates, by some of their fellow-citizens who desire lating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards to vote for them, have not changed since they reported the resolution above quoted. Indeed, without violating to Mr. Dawson.

> So much in regard to our own county. Let us say generally, that we cannot see the use, the prudence or demand for a Convention, of voting not to have one .-We earnestly press this upon the attention of the peo- until after Lincoln's inauguration. ple of both parties, or of all parties, or of no party-in plain, upon the attention of all citizens. Let us ing a common interest and a common destiny.

On precisely this day (Monday) two weeks Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated at Washington people. City, and before the swearing and tearing of the occanot the citizens of Smithville have to cast their votes point of the bayonet. under the menacing guns of Lincoln's forts? May not we of Wilmington have Federal gun-boats in our river? threatening us and our commerce? Ought we not to paper, speaks the truth when, in its issue of Saturday, be prepared? Is the time not rapidly approaching the 16th instant, it says: "If the Southern Border Carolina soil?

Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, killed a porker on the 29th ult. that was only 2 years and 8 months old, and weighed 690 lbs., nett. Mr. Taylor is clearly of hogs as well as Duplin and Sampson; and he thinks, 22d inst., at Kenansville. 'There will be target shoot with his neighbors, that it is right that the fact should ing for a prize. The public are invited. be known. So do we.

What has been done with the bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, for removing from the Constitution of the State the clause virtually disqualifying persons professing the Jewish religion from holding any office in the State? This sectarian exclusion is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and of the people and of North Carolina, and it is due to both that it should cease. The Jewish people of the State are true, if not numerous, and the exclusion is wrong in princi-

"He wished to his God he had control of Hell for three days, in order that he might rain fire and brimstone or

There are people South of New Jersey who evince the spirit, if they do not use the precise words, of Absalom W. Woodruff.

The bill passed to amend the charter of the Wilmington. Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company. provides for an additional exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, being \$660,000 for the Eastern Section, (Wilmington to Charlotte,) and \$340,000 for the Western section, (Charlotte to Rutherford.) It also provides for concoln, and Mr. Seward, and the Northern leaders have structing a link between this Road and the North Car-

able to secure. What can we do? Where can we stand, but with the Southern Confederacy? We ask ask every reader to reflect upon this. As things stand the only safety for North Carolina as a State, and for her people—rich and poor, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, is with the South.

The North Carolina as a State, and for the North Carolina as a State, and for her people—rich and poor, slaveholders and non-slaveholders.

The North Carolina as a State, and for the South.

The North Carolina as a State, and for the South.

The North Carolina as a State, and for the Montgomery Congress in the adoption of a temporary constitution for the Southern Confederacy? We ask adoption of a temporary constitution for the Southern Confederacy does not appear to have given universal satisfaction. The greatest objection appears to be made against that section which prohibits the slave-trade.

We see that Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, is out with a long communication on this subject. Mr. Spratt was the leading of the Montgomery Congress in the adoption of a temporary constitution for the Southern Confederacy does not appear to have given universal satisfaction. The greatest objection appears to be made against that section which prohibits the slave-trade.

We see that Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, is out with a long communication on this subject. Mr. Spratt was the leading of the Montgomery Congress in the adoption of a temporary constitution for the Southern Confederacy does not appear to have given universal and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That the Chairman appoint four delegates to represent this District in the Wilmington Convention, to be delegated to represent this District in the Wilmington Convention.

Resolved 2d, That the Color and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The North Carolina as a State, and for the Montgomery Congress in the delegates to represent this District.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were unanimously a long communication on this subject. Mr. Spratt was the leading advocate for reopening the slave-trade, even before the existing troubles broke out.

In accordance with the first resolution, the Chairman appointed David McIntire, J. Hand, Thomas H. Tate, and D. H. Armstrong; when, on motion, the Chairman was unanimously added to the number.

Henry F. Bond, Esq., has been nominated as the States' Rights candidate for delegate in Lenoir County. JOHN C. BADHAN, Esq., is the Southern Rights can candidate in Nash.

Are You for a Convention?

This is one of the questions which each citizen will be called upon to answer by his vote on the 28th inst., for there will be polls opened for the decision of this very and for the rights of secretion, said be was willing to question as to whether or not we will have a Conventake Mr. Crittenden's propositions as a settlement of

Suppose Mr. Crittenden's compromi better, was tendered to the South by the Republican or "No Convention," as they may favor or oppose the as a settlement, what would be the action of delegates elected to the North Carolina Convention pledged to

would not commit even North Carolina to adopt it. It 3. Resolved. That a Convention of the people ought to be called by the Legislature to consider and determine what the interests and honor of North Carolina require her to do. These resolutions were unanimously reported by a cide to which Confederacy they will attach themselves, committe composed of Messrs. O. G. Parsley, John |-whether they will go where their interest lies, or whether they will remain where they are, and continue Union party. Indeed, we have yet to see the first reso. Abolitlon fanaticism. There can be no half-way course lution passed by any meeting in this section opposed to now. North Carolina's destiny is to be decided in a the holding of a Convention, or failing to recommend the few days. May we not appeal to our fellow-citizens to assembling of such body. All the speakers of either meet the issue like men, and place the State where she party or opinion on other matters, where they have al- belongs. We have no compromises to offer,—we know luded to this matter at all, have expressed themselves of none likely to be preferred that we can accept honorably to ourselves. "We speak plainly, because we wish Such being the facts of the case, we may fairly ap- to be understood. What might have been done three

The new Government just formed at Montgomery has assumed charge of the questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of the Conson, whose names have been inserted in the papers as lederacy and the government of the United States, re-

and other public establishments. This being the State of the case we must presum any confidence, we may speak authoritatively in regard that all matters relating to Forts Sumter, Pickens, etc., will hereafter be attended to by the Confederated States and not simply by the individual members of the Confederacy. Before any attack is made on Sumter, no the patriotism in a time like this, when there are so doubt Mr. Davis will make a formal demand upon Mr. many real difficulties to be reconciled, and so much real Buchanan for its surrender, which will not be complied with and then the difficulty will commence, but not

MGA_JOHN L. BRIDGERS and KENNETH THIGPEN, have this Convention. Let us settle our difficulties have been nominated to represent Edgecombe county in now, State and national, so far as we can settle them .- | the State Convention. They will certainly be elected. man to their level, since in the nature of things they could There will never be a better time. Let us not quarrel They are the States' Rights candidates. The Mass not be elevated to the level of the white man. No white among ourselves, but go up to the work calmly and Convention that nominated them declared that neither man who could help it would live in a free negro country- steadfastly, and thoughtfully, as men and brethren, hav- the resolutions known as the "Crittenden Compromise," nor the Virginia Amendment, nor any similar resolutions, will not, and ought not, to be satisfactory to our

> It is generally believed that all the panic got up sion is over, perhaps before it begins, troops now col- about any violence at Washington on the 4th of March, lected in Washington will be slipping down along our was simply an excuse to concentrate troops there to be coast, seizing the mouths of our rivers and harbors, promptly disposable to send to points South. Say for over-awing our citizens, and stopping our commerce. - instance to drop a few hundred into the mouth of the How soon will forts Caswell and Johnson be occupied by | Cape Fear. Certain gun-boats too will be ready for the troops of Lincoln? How long before the people of the same kind of service, but that wouldn't be coercion Wilmington be forced to express their sentiments under or subjugation. Oh, no! Who before ever heard of Federal duress? When the ordinances of the State an electoral vote counted under the shadow of artillery, Convention come to be decided on by the people, may or a President of the United States inaugurated at the

> THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN, an able Republican when self-protection demands that North Carolina alone States go with the Cotton States, the attempt at coershould hold sway, or fire guns, or man fortresses on North cions is idle." Of course it is. The only hope of the coercionists is in a division of the South. Divide and conquer is an old maxim, yet a living practice. Woe Some Pig.—Mr. J. W. Taylor, who resides near to those who allow themselves to be so divided and so

> We are requested to state that the anniversary the opinion that New Hanover county can raise big of the "Duplin Riflemen," will be celebrated on Friday,

> > For the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS: In accordance with previous notice, the citizens of Lower Black River District held a meeting on Saturday, the 16th inst. Much enthusiasm was manifes. ted on the occasion, and Secession was strongly advocate as the last resort, and now the only alternative left for th adjustment of the existing sectional "crisis" and quarre between the Northern and Southern States. Calvin V Hines, Esq., made a few brief remarks upon the great national calamities which originated in the election of "Abraham Lincoln" to the Presidential chair of these United, or once United, States of America. He said: Since it was so,

But it will be said that the white man who does not own claves has no interest in the question! What folly!

But Lincoln is on his way to Washington, with the Chicago platform for his gospel, and coercion for his motto. In Washington are to be seen the remnants of the wished to his God he had control of Hell for three days, in order that he might rain fire and brimstone on the 20th inst., for purposes known. They cordially coincipal.

County Convention, which is to be held in Wilmington on the 20th inst., for purposes known. They cordially coinci-ded with their friends in Sandy Run and Caintuck Districts, who preferred the names of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, and R. H. Cowan, Esq., to represent the county in the State Conven

In conclusion we will only say, that we were not a little surprised and gratified to see such unamity in the opinions of the citizens of this district. If all the citizens and people of North Carolina were of the same stamp, Convention and Secession would be a self-evident conclusion, or, as South Carolinians would say, a conclusion foregone.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 16, 1861. Gentlemen:—As I see it going the newspaper rounds that there had been seven guns fired in this town upon the reception of the news of an established Southern Confederacy—Messrs. Davis and Stephens at its head—I will give the

structing a link between this Road and the North Carolina Road at Salisbury.

The North Carolina University Magazine for March is received. The illustration is a portrait of James K. Polk engraved on steel, by H. B. Hall of James K. Polk engraved on steel, by H. B. Hall of Wherennon a portion of our citizens caused to be fired.

New York, from a painting after Healey. The portrait is accompanied by a sketch of the life and services of Mr. Polk who was a native of North Carolina and a graduate of her University.

We notice that Senator Clingman has been invited to deliver the appeals address before the transitional properties.

New York City Police.

Whereupon a portion of our citizens caused to be fired nine guns, to be classified as follows: One gun each for the six seceded States which framed said Constitution; one each for the President and Vice President, and one for the incomitable Governor of Georgia. Baid guns were fired without any thanks to the submission sheet in our town, called the Washington Dispatch, or any fears whatever from that quarter.

Societies of the University, and has accepted the invitation.

A STEAMER AT MOREHEAD CITY.—The steamer Daylight, from New York, arrived at Morehead City on the 12th inst. She is 430 tons burther, and is sent out by D. Colden Murray of New York.

For the Journal.

A meeting at Recky Point.

A meeting of the citizens of Rocky Point district was held on Saturday, the 16th February, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Wilmington Convention, to be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

On motion, Dr. Wm. Hand was called to the Chair, and W. T. Bannerman and P. H. Hand requested to

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W.M. HAND, Chairman.

WM. T. BANNERMAN, | Secretaries. P. H. HAND.

BY TRLEGRAPH.

On motion of S. R. Bunting, Esq., Robert G. Rakin was made President, assisted by Wm. B. Meard and Owen Fennell as Vice Presidents. The organization

The President having explained the object of the

the necessity of the South asserting her rights and her

tion was completed by the appointment of Meares and John T. Moore, as Secretaries.

all but three districts were represented.

J. W. Pridgen, W. S. Larkins.

ported as follows:

Convention in a brief address, in which he dwelt

On motion of E. D. Hall, Esq., a committee of

nediate and vigorous action. Before Mr. Bryan

olding of such Convention: be it

Resolved, That we recognise the propriety and necessit.

present dangerous position of our public affairs.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the time

o take their destinies into their own hands, and no longer.

y compromises and concessions, only pave the way for re ewed aggression on the part of the North.

interests, of North Carolina impel her to cast her fate with

ner sisters of the South, and not with her enemies of the

North; and that therefore, we urge upon the Convention

ful alternative, but if such must come, we will resist coer cion and every form of aggression to the last extremity.

each district shall be entitled to two votes.

On motion of T. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., the report was

names of Hon. W. S. Ashe, and R. H. Cowan, Esq.

ed to inform Messrs. Ashe and Cowan of their nomina-

tion, and request their acceptance of the same : and also

to invite them to be present at the ratification meeting

to be held to-night at Thalian Hall. The Presiden

appointed on said committee, Owen Fennell, A. H. Van-

On motion of E. D. Hall, Esq., it was requested that

Vigilance Committees be appointed in each of the dis

tricts of this county. hose duty it shall be to see that

all the votes in their respective districts shall be polled

for the candidates of this Convention, and also for

In accordance with the above motion, the following

gentlemen were appointed Vigilance Committees for

Wilmington—Lower Division—A. H. VanBokkelen, W. N. Peden, W. H. Biddle, J. J. Cassidey, B. W. Beery. Upper Division—S. R. Busting, J. J. Hedrick, J. D. Cumming, S. D. Wallace, Walker Meares.

Federal Point—C. W. Burress, J. G. Pickett.

Middle Sound—Dr. A. F. Newkirk, A. J. Grady, John W.

St. George.

Caintuck—John T. Moore, J. W. Pridgen, G. W. Corbett,

Sandy Run-J. M. Foy, David J. Nixon, D. McMillan.
Rocky Point-D. McIntire, Thos. H. Tate, Wm. M. Wal-

ker.
South Washington—Dr. R. H. Tate, J. D. Powers, Wm. T. Bannerman.

Upper Black River-Owen Fennell, Dr. J. B. Seavy, J.

Moore's Creek—C. V. Hines, Henry Colvin, F. H. Bell. Piney Woods—Wm. A. Lamb, D. P. Bland, Wm. L. Mun-

roe.

Long Creek—Wm. S. Larkins, James Hines, James Gar-

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered

On motion the town papers were requested to publish

According to public notice, a large and respectable

meeting of the citizens of Brunswick county was held at

Mr. A. L. Dew's, in Lockwood's Folly District, on

Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1861, for the purpose of nomina-

On motion of John Mercer, Esq., Dr. A. C. Tolson was called to the chair, and F. Galloway and Washing-

The chairman in a neat and appropriate manner ex-

plained the object of the meeting.

The following resolutions were then offered:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arisen, and is now existing in our country on account of the triumphant success of a sectional party, pledged to the destruction of our institutions and our consequent degradation, which demands that all true and natificity men should ignore party feeling, and should s

patriotic men should ignore party feeling, and should shake hands over a common cause, and strive together for the ac-complishment of their political welfare and that of their

complishment of their political welfare and that of their posterity. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Southern Rights portion of the people of Brunswick county, do not believe that ours is a consolidated government; but that we, the people of the respective States are convinced of our right to judge of the mode, the measure and the means of a redress of those wrongs which our fellowship with Northern fanatics has already brought upon us, and which are laid up in store for us under the administration of a party whose chief characteristic has been hatred to us and our institutions.

Resolved. That we have revered the Union which our

Resolved, That we have revered the Union which our fathers gave us, and that naught could have tempted us to leave it, but that we do not recognize that Union as now

existing—It is now but a union of enemies.

Resolved, That we love our brethren of the South better than our foes of the North, and that it behooves our beloved State to take her stand in the Southern Confederacy already

for our protection in this Union are already exhausted—that our petitions have been scornfully rejected time and again by an Abolition Congress, and that the South cannot longer submit to the indignities she has thus received, with justice

submit to the indignities and an arrival or honor to herself.

Resolved, That we shall ever believe that the white man is superior to the black, and that we will never submit to the political or social equality of the latter.

Swift Galloway, Esq., and Dr. S. D. Thurston, were

called on for speeches, and entertained the meeting at some length. The resolutions were adopted without a

Col. Thos. D. MEARES was unanimously nominated

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Herald, and Raleigh State Journal.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A. C. TOLSON, Ch'n.

MESSES. EDITORS:—The Secessionists of the county of Orange have nominated Henry H. Nash, Esq., and Dr. Pride Jones, to represent them in the coming State Convention.

They are men of tried courage and ability, and declare for North Carolina and the Southern Confederacy, "Some weal or woe." Old Orange is alive and making strennous efforts for the good cause. Military arder is infused throughout the whole county, and after dark the night air of our quiet village is filled with the music of the drum and fife, and the tread of Southern warriors.

We bid our brethren of Hanover to be of good cheer, and we will not be found wanting at the polls on the 28th.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 18th, 1861

Secretaries.

as a candidate for the State Convention.

F. GALLOWAY,

WASHINGTON HOLDEN,

MESSES. EDITORS :- The Second

ting a secession candidate for the State Convention.

R. G. RANKIN, President.

WM. B. MEARES, Vice-Presidents.

to the officers of the meeting for their courteous dis

and on further motion the Convention adjourned.

charge of the duties of their position.

WALKER MEARES, Secretaries.

ton Holden were appointed secretaries.

JNO. T. MOORE,

A. Fridgen, A. M. Larkins.

Masonboro'—Wm. B. Meares, Chas. Craig.

Holly Sheller—E. D. Hall, David Williams, J.

be the nominees of the Convention.

Bokkelen and Dr. W. B. Meares.

Convention."

their respective Districts:

- as fit and suitable persons to represent the County of

Resolved. That this Convention do nominate -

of holding a State Convention for the con

INAUGURAL APDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 19th, 1861. On vesterday, at 1 o'clock, amid an imposing display of citizens, military and ladies, the President elect—Gen. Jefferson Davis-was inaugurated as President of the uthern Confederated States. He said the States have asserted, and with the blessings of Providence, intended to maintain their position by achievements, and in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations.

position irrespective of compromises or re-constructions, the roll of districts was called in order to ascertain how The verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude o our conduct : He who knows the hearts of men will judge many districts were represented, when it was found that of the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which from each district was appointed to report business for had been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights the action of the Convention. The President announced the following gentlemen as constituting that comof States which were subsequently admitted into the nittee : A. H. Van Bokkelen, James Fulton, C. W Union of 1789, undeniably recognize in the people the Burrus, Dr. A. F. Newkirk, D. J. Nixon, E. D. Hall. power to resume the authority delegated for purposes of D. McIntire, J. A. Corbett, C. V. Hines, W. A. Lamb, povernment.

The sovereign States here represented, have proceeded The committee having retired for consultation, S. D. to form this Confederacy, and it is by an abuse of lan-Wallace and R. K. Bryan, Esqs., having been called upon, delivered brief but forcible addresses, urging imguage that their acts have been denominated revolution. Moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of concluded his remarks the committee returned, and others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all through their Chairman, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Esq., re ations, if we may not hope to avert war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly WHEREAS. By the triumph of a sectional party, in the election of sectional candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency upon a purely sectional platform, a point has been reached in the progress of our national affairs call-ing for the gravest deliberation on the part of the soverengaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and eign people of North Carolina; and, whereas, the Legisla-ture of North Carolina has by law authorized the opening patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found equal to any measures of defence which their of polls on the 28th instant, for the election of delegates to a State Convention, as also to decide the question of the ecurity may require.

Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating communities, such as the Northern and Eastern States of the old American Union.

It must follow, therefore, that mutual interests would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment, or inhortn; and that therefore, we arge upon the Convention to be assembled the promptest practicable action by which the State of North Carolina can be enabled to take her place with the Southern Confederated States.

Resolved, That we deprecate war, and trust that the good sense of the States of the North may save us from that painflame the ambition of those States, we must be prepared to meet the emergency, and maintain by the sword the position we have assumed.

We have entered upon a career of independence, and t.must be inflexibly pursued, even through many years of controversy with our late associates.

New Hanover in the approaching State Convention, and respectfully commends them to the support of all the States Rights men within the County.

Resolved, That on any question before this Convention any district may call for the vote by districts, in which case each district shall be entitled to two votes. It a just perception of our mutual interests shall permit us, we shall peaceably pursue our separate political career; but if this be denied, it will remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and to invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause. accepted, and on motion of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., the

As a consequence of our new condition, and with blanks in the fifth resolution were filled by inserting the view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the Ex-On further motion, the report of the committee with the blanks so filled was unanimously adopted, and ecutive Department, having special charge of foreign of the South. He said the time for compromises had Messrs. Ashe and Cowan declared, by acclamation, to intercourse, finance, military affairs, and the postal ser- passed. We are determined to maintain our position. On further motion, a committee of three was appoint-

For purposes of defence, the confederate States may ander ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their and government at all hazards. We ask nothing and militia: but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be more force than is usually required on a peace establishment.

He recommends a Navy and other measures; and speaking of himself, says: You will see many errors to forgive-many difficulties to tolerate; but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to a cause that is to me highest in hope, and of most enduring FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20th, 1861. Congress .- Yesterday. In the Senate on yesterday the Tariff bill was taken up, debated and amended.

The House refused to lay Stanton's force bill on the table by a large majority, and the bill was discussed.-Many border State members attacked it vehemently, as the clouds, and left us the pure sunlight of Heaven; a declaration of war.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was discussed. PEACE CONGRESS. Nothing of importance done yesterday. Some pro-

positios will be adopted this week, but it will prove unsatisfactory to the slaveholding States. VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 20th, 1861. Yesterday the convention listened to the eloquent address of Mr. Preston, Commissioner from South Carolina. A resolution was introduced in effect that Virginia should propose an ultimatum, and if not accented. that she should leave the Union.

FROM MISSOURI. ST. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20th, 1861. Returns of the election for delegates to the State Convention, indicate a Union majority in the State. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20th, 1861. The Steamship Jura, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 1-16d. to 1/8d higher, but closed with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs closed with an upward tendency. Consols had declined.

LATER BY THE JURA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1860. The English underwriters have increased the rates of nsurance one per cent. on Southern cargoes.

The King of Naples had issued an appeal to the peo ple of the Sicilies, offering them extraordinary conces-

The Papal troops had been recalled to Rome. The Sardinians had evacuated the Papal Provinces. The advance in cotton was chiefly in the finer qualities. Flour was slightly higher. Wheat has advanced 1s, and Corn 6d. Rosin 4s. 7d. a 4s. 8d. Spirits Tur-

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK Feb. 20th, 1861. The steamship Fulton from Southampton, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th inst., arrived here last night. The quotations for Cotton, by the previous steamer,

were barely maintained. The balance of her news is unimportant. NEW YORK MARKETS [At the close yesterday.]

pentine 30s. 6d.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1861. Cotton firm, with sales of 2,500 bales; upland mid dling 111/2 a 11 1/2 cents. Flour firm ; Southern \$5 45 to \$5 70 per bbl. Wheat 1 cent higher. Corn has advanced 1 cent; mixed 67 a 68 cents, and Southern White 73 cents per bushel. Naval Stores dull.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. The electoral vote was counted on the 13th inst., ir presence of both Houses of Congress. Abraham Lincoln was declared as President and Hanibal Hamlin Vice-President, of the United States of America.

The Light Artillery was near the capitol, ready to make a decent in case of interruption, and a considerable number of soldiers were in and around the capitol. Nothing occurred, and sensible people ridiculed those

unnecessary precaptions.

Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech is looked upon as indicating a coercive policy, but his remarks at Cincinnati partially relieve them of that character; very partially, indeed.

Three boxes of ammunition bound for Savannah, Ga.,

Three boxes of ammunition bound for Savannah, Ga., was seized by the police of New York on the 13th inet., on board of the steamer Huntsville.

The steamehip New York from Southampton, with

The Southern Congress has passed an ordinar nuing in office the former Collectors and Assistr The Journal of Commerce says, that a steamer sailed from New York on the 15th instant, with one hundred and fifty men to reinforce Fort Pickens, at Pens

On the 15th inst., the Virginia Convention elected On the 15th inst., the Virginia Convention elected their Printer, and appointed Monday following for the Southern Commissioners to address the Convention.

Gov Wise defended himself against the charge of an address the charge of a charge of intention to invade Washington and a desire to sun plant Letcher.

The steamship City of Baltimore, with Liverpoof dates to the 31st ult., has arrived at New York. The bombardment of Gaeta has been suspended. Cotton has declined 1/8 d. on the week's sales

Cotton has declined 1/8d. on the week's sales. Sales on Monday and Tuesday reached 12,000 bales. Mar. ket closed dull. Flour and Wheat steady. Corn ad. vanced 6d. Provisions were dull. Rosin was firm at 4s. 7d. a 4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine 31s. Consols closed at 913/4 a 91%. There is but slight hopes entertained of any satisfac.

tory result from the Peace Congress. They will probably adjourn to-day, Wednesday. It is understood that the report of the Committee was rejected on Saturday last. The steamship Africa, has arrived at New York

from Liverpool with dates to the 2d inst. The firing on Gaeta had recommenced. The Sardinians were pur suing the reactionists into the Papal Territory, and several fights had occurred. Cotton.—The sales of the week reached 33,000 bales All qualities have declined 1/4d. on the sales of the week

but closed firm, and partially advanced 18d. on Satur. day. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Corn was difficult to sell. Rosin was steady at 4s. 7d. a 4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine 31s. Rice dull. Congress.—In the House, on the 18th inst., Stanton, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the President to call out the militia to suppress insurrection, and protect the Federal property. A bill was passed authorizing the issue of \$50 00 Treasury notes. The Colorado territorial

bill was also passed. The State Convention of Maryland, called by the people, met at Baltimore on the 18th. 21 counties were people, in the Bulling Chambers, of Kent county, was chosen permanent President. A business committee was appointed. The rules of the legislature were adopt ed. Some discussion was had as to the propriety of asking the Governor to co-operate. The Con-

then adjourned until Tuesday. Important speech of President Davis. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb.-17.-The trip of President Davis from Jackson to Montgomery was a continuous ovation. He made twenty-five speeches on the route, returning thanks for the assembling of the people, can non firing and cheers at all the different depots. The committee of Congress, and the Montgomery city authorities, met President Davis about 80 mile

below here, and formally received him. Two fine military companies, from Columbus, Ga, joined in the escort at Opelika. All reached here last night, about 10 o'clock, amid cannonading and shorts

A large crowd assembled at the depot.

President Davis said to the people that he felt proud and happy to receive the congratulations of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel. If coercion was persisted in he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our rights want nothing. We will have no complications. If other States join our Confederacy they can freely come on our terms. Our separation is complete. No compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained.

A large crowd awaited Mr. Davis' arrival at the Er. change. The ladies were equally enthusiastic with the At a quarter before 11 o'clock, in response to loud calls, Mr. Davis appeared in the balcony, and said : Fellow-citizens : Brethren of the Confederate States North America-

name but in fact. Men of one flesh, one bone, one interest, one purpose of identity in our institutions. We have hence forth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace with our institutions, subject to protection, not defamation. It may be that our career may be ushered in storm. It may be that as this morning opened with clouds and mist, we shall have to encounter inconveniences at the beginning, but as the sun rose and lifted the mist and dispersed so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us into a safe sea and a harbor of Constitutional liberty and political equality. [Great applause]—Thus we shall have nothing to bear from want of homogeniety at home. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come-if we have again to baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave to preserve the sacred rights transmitted us and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, 1812 and every other con-

flict. [Great applause.] I was informed by my friends that pour kindness only required that I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and very hoarse, I am unable to speak at length, and came out merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust, to the discharge of the great duties devolved upon be by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederated States. I thank you, my friends, for the kind manifestation of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Throughout my entire progress to this city, I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support. I did not regard them as personal to myself, but tendered me as the representative of the principles and policy of the Confederated States.

I have been called, all I have of heart, of head, and of bands. If in the progress of events it shall become necessary that my services shall be needed in another position. If, to be plain, necessity shall require that I hall again enter the ranks as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. (Great applause.)

I will devote to the duties of the high office to which

You, my friends, thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation allow me to bid you good night.

An Act of Congress—Free Trade—The Articles Af-mitted Free of Duty—Texas, etc. Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18.—The following is a copy of the Act of Congress sent by mail to the several Collector

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 18.—The following is a copy the Act of Congress sent by mail to the several Collectors of the Customs:

Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America, That the following articles shall be exempt from duty, and admitted free into the said States, to wit: Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, Beef, Fish of all kinds, Wheat, and Flour of all other grains, Indian Corn and Meal, Barley and Barley Flour, Rice and Rice Flour. Oats and Oat Meal, Gunpowder and all the materials of which it is made, Lead in all forms, Arms of every description, and Munitions of war and Military Accountements, Percussion Caps, and living Animals of all kinds; also, all Agricultural Products in their natural state.

SECTION 2. That all Goads, Wares and Merchandize imported from any one of the late United States of America, not being now a member of this Confederacy, or before the fourth day of March next, (which may have been a bond fide purchaser heretofore,) or within ten days after the passage of this Act, shall be exempt and free from duty.

BECTION 3. That the State of Texas be and is hereby exempted from the operation of the Tariff laws heretofore passed or adopted by this Congress.

Signed, President of the Congress.

Passed by Congress on the eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. J. J. HOOPER, Secretary of the Congress.

HALL OF PINE FOREST LODGE, No. 186, Feb. 2, 1861. Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe, to remove from time to eternity our much esteemed and worthy brother Dr. ARCA'D SMALL.

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Dr. Small the Fraternity of A. C. Masons has lost a zealous and worthy brother, and this Lodge a devoted member.

Besolved, 2d. That to the family and friends of the eceased we offer our cordial sympathy, in this, their sal

Resolved, 3d. That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother the members of Pine Forest Resolved, 4th. That the secretary furnish the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, and also the

Fayetteville Observer, with the request that the same be published. N. C. Presbyterian, Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal please copy.

L. McN. McDONALD, W. M.

NELL McLEOD, Sec'y. THE GREAT REPRATING CANNON.—Mr. T. W. BLACESTS.

of Carroll county, Mississippi, has invented a Repeating Cannon, shooting five times, and is now in Jackson, Mississippi preparing one for trial. It is believed that it will prove to be entirely satisfactory.

The California pony express has arrived at Fort Kerney.
The steamer of the 3d of February would take out \$1,056,000
in gold for New York. The name of Camp Floyd has been changed to that of Fort Crittenden.
The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list, of the 17th institute of changes in business gives ten failures and suspensions in New York, five in Boston, five in Philadelphia, three in Cinnati, two in St. Long.

PRARSON, C. J. In Clements v. Waldo and equity, from Martin, directing a decree for Wiseman v. Smith, in equity, from Wake. Bostell, in equity, from Warren, dismissill. In Latham v. Moore, in equity, from In Worth v. Gray, in equity, from Randolph, over ruled without prejudice. In State v. Bertie, judgment reversed and venire de novo. BATTLE, J. In State v. Harris, from Granville. the judgment. In Minton v. Wellborn, in om Wilkes, dismissing the bill. In Fleming in equity from Rowan, exceptions sustained. v. Rogers, in equity, from Wake, exceptions except 1st of Dit. Jury. In Jackson v. ouity, from Lenoir, decree for plantiffs. In

MANLY, J. In Townsend v. Moore, from Robeirming the judgment. In Myers v. Cherry, from affirming the judgment. In Thompson v. equity, from Nash, decree for plantiffs. In Convers, in equity, from Franklin, decree for In Whitt v. Hooper, in equity, from Rockmissing the bill with costs .- Ral Standard. ISRAELITES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Israelites th Carolina are amongst the most faithful and f the people of South Carolina. On every both of Greenville, N. C. of difficulty and danger, they have exhibited a

Blackwell, in equity, from Craven, bill dis-

to the State worthy their well-known charcs of a hatred of oppression, and a dauntless resist it. With an equal right to enter into all es of our Government, they have shown them empetent to fill the highest. In the Senator of nited States, they furnished two Senators, and Inited States, they furnished two Senators, and these Senators were from the South, and both these Senators were from the rights, inand liberties of the South. M. Benjamin and e are worthy to sit in any assembly of states the world. - Charleston Mercury.

ove reminds us of the Bill now before the Gensembly of North Carolina to repeal the clause in stitution which prohibits a Jew from holding this State. The prohibition should certainly eken out by the present session of the Legislature. an odious, unfair and unnecessary restriction .-Western Democrat. LEGISLATURE.-Since our last the important

cting the following State works have passed reading and are ratified: n the Shops to Milton; also another (passed the om Greensboro' to Leaksville; the Western Road: the branch road from the Coalfields to Road; the branch road from the Wilmington near Fayetteville, called by Mr. Faison the erry "road. Also the bill to complete the rle and Chesapeake Canal. Many other imporhills have passed. The Military bill and the Revhave passed the House and are now before the State Journal, 16th inst.

FORCES IN FORT SUMTER .- The New York have elicited the following statement from the and children who lately left Fort Sumter in the

FORCE IN FORT SUMTER.—There had been no ent of Major Anderson up to the time of the ng on Friday last. Seventy-nine persons, inofficers and band, and exclusive of a working ome twenty men, under Capt. Foster, constiwhole garrison-a force generally felt to be infor a rigorous or prolonged defence of the place. Lient Talbot returned from Washington, the and were assembled, and the decision of the Presithe last, and die rather than surrender.

reat many guns have been mounted on the 2d tiers, and they are now in as good condition to the fort as they ever will be, excepting that they A light is kept burning throughout | 24th April, " ght in each of the casemates, and everything ready stant action. There is no lack of ammunition, any quantity of grenades of a destructive character been prepared for use at close quarters. RHETORICAL SOIREE.

HE CADETS OF DR. DEEMS' SCHOOLS will compete rizes in Declamation, in the Hall of the Seminary at To John W. C. Loud, Esq., on the evening of the 22d inst. The exercises will mence at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. ebruary 15th, 1861.-136-2t-26-1t.

CARD TO MILITARY COMPANIES. RRANGEMENTS COMPLETED!

HE NEW STATE ARMS BUTTON. HE UNIFORMS for all Companies made and trimmed

SETS OF DIES FOR

ORTH CAROLINA BUTTONS. can sell the Buttons at considerably less figures than can be purchased for elsewhere. Shall keep a full sup-

FIHE BEST MILITARY CUTTER EMPLOYED. O. S. BALDWIN, Manufacturer of Civic and Military Work, 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

tald copy 2w, every other day, special—2t weekly.

ngh Notes, Raleigh Standard, Newbern Progress boro' Argus, Salisbury Banner, Fayetteville Obser-sheville News, copy 2t and send bills to 18.—135-2weod—26-2t. O. S. BALDWIN. PUBLIC SPEAKING IN DUPLIN.

SEPH T. RHODES and WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, candidates to represent Duplin county in the Conventhe State, will address their fellow-citizens at the wing times and places: nolia, Thursday, 21st February, 1861.

nansville. " " (at night.) inquepin, Friday, 22d arecta, Saturday, 23d son's, Monday, 25th

fscrape, Tuesday, 26th " liam Kornegay's, Wednesday, 27th. Saturday, the 23d, Hon. W. S. Ashe will address the le at Warsaw. bruary 20th, 1861. Herald please copy.

A Clergyman's Testimony. PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858. hereby certify that my hair having become quite gray, sed Heimstreet's Hair Restorative (prepared by W. E. gan, of Troy, N. Y.,) for four weeks, and my hair was in time restored to its original color. I can fully recomd the article to be all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt. emember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S able, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. ice fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere Druggists.

ld in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. MRS. WINSLOW.

lves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe cases. See advertisement in another column. feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

wels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your-

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S red from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all

painful and dangerous diseases to which the female tution is subject. It moderates all excess and reall obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied TO MARRIED LADIES

culiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the y period with regularity. ottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION. Pills should not be taken by females during the

THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they ases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the and Limbs. Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of eart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a LARGE LOT of various grades which we will sell very learly, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or life hurtful to the constitution.

TOBACCO_TOBACCO.

TOBACCO_TOBACCO.

LARGE LOT of various grades which we will sell very low. Call and examine.

Feb. 20.

T. H. MCKOY & CO. ig hurtful to the constitution.

directions in the pamphlet around each package should be carefully preserved.

ole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

Prized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by rale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

But 14, 1860.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

213 & 37-00W-19

MARRIED. In New Hanover county, on the 14th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. KEITH, to Miss PRISCELLA JONES, all of New Hanover county. In Onslow county, at the bride's father's on the evening of the 14th instant, by Jesse W. Hardison, Esq., Mr. DEXTER JARVES, to Miss SARAH JANE DEAL, a daughter

TER JARVES, to Miss SARAH JANE DEAL, a daughter of Isaac Deal, all of Onslow county.

In Kenansville, N. C., on Thursday, 14th Inst., by Rev. J. N. Stallings, J. R. ROBERSON, Esq., of Columbus county, to Mrs. MARY S. ABERNATHY, widow of the late Sheriff John D. Abernathy, of Duplin county. In Brunswick county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. M. Robbins, Mr. JOHN C. ROWELL, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Wm A. Robbies, Esq., all of Brunswick county.

On the 31st ult., by Z. M. Coston, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS to Miss MOURNING SHEPARD, all of Onslow. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. RAFORD SCOTT, to Miss RACHEL A. J. PHILLIPS, all of Coslow. Also, on the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN JARMAN to Miss NANCY E. FREEMAN, all of Onslow.

In Pitt county, on the 31st ult., by W. A. Manning, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WM. LETCH-WORTH to Miss ROSINA HARRIS. Also, by the same, on the 3d inst., at the residence of Mr. W. Noblee, Mr. BEN-JAMIN MANNING to Mrs. SALLY MOORE—all of Pitt co. In Washington, N. C., on the 7th inst, at the Baptist Church, by Rev. Henry Petty, Mr. JOHN G. SMAW to Miss MASSEY A. WINDLEY—both of this place. In Martin county, on the 12th of December, by the same Mr. JAMES B. CHERRY to Miss PATTIE A. SHEROD—

DIED.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his mother in Harnett county, Dr. ARCHIBALD SMALL, late a Graduate of Baltimore Dental College, aged 34 years. In this town, on the 15th inst., Mr. GEORGE W. TARLE-

he gained a large number of friends by his gentlemanly deportment and obliging disposition, who sincerely mourn his death.—Com. In Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., Mr. DOUGALD McDUFFIE, aged 80 years, for many years

a citizen of New Hanover county.

Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi papers please copy. In Washington, N. C., on the 4th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Capt. JOSEPH SMITH, aged about 35 years. In Washington, N. C., on the 5th inst., Mrs. EUPHEMIA

PAY UP AND SAVE COST. WE EARNESTLY request all persons indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and pay the same immediately, as we cannot carry on our busine Western N. C. Railroad; the Wilmington, without money. Those who do not pay us by the 20th of March next, may expect to find their claims in the hands of an officer, or some other parties. WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.

Kenansville, N. C., Feb. 18, 1861. TO THE AGRICULTURALIST. SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO. W E refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analysed this invaluable Phosphate; (many others can be adduced.) Also, the correspondence from different sections of the country showing the value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.

value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.

All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give it the preference over any other now in use.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22d, 1857.

I have analyzed a sample of Guano imported per Schr.

"E. C. Howard," from the Island of Sombrero, for Messrs.
Wood & Grant, and find it to yield the following:
Phosphate of Lime.

Carbonate of Lime.

Chloride of Sodium, &c.

Chloride of Sodium, &c.

Chloride of Sodium, &c.

Salica, Alumina, &c.

Salica, Alumina, &c.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,
NO. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimorg., Md.

Your Edward thousands which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adaptte in the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your Let the dictates of your Let the dictates of your Let the LIVER INCOMPATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhea, entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholice, Cholera, Chole

ond were assembled, and the decision of the Presicommunicated to them. The expressions of conficomposed in them by the authorities at Washington
and new heart, and every man declared he would
be the last, and die rather than surrender.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,
No. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

Schr. Mer. Jones, 185.14 of Phosphates

""F. O. Field"
Schr. M. E. Jones, 186.60 "

Schr. M. E. Jones, 186.60 "
"Naramisic." 83.96 "
""Naramisic." 83.96 " " Naramisic," ... 83.96 " " Sarah Maria," } 83.96 " "

Nov. 83.96 " " Brig" S. G. Bass," Dec. Schr. "Chief."86.35 " " ..84.29 "W. R. Kibbey," 84.49 " WM. SMITH REESE. Chemist. State Inspector, Maryland. Moses Lacey, Esq., Lynchburg, Va., April 1858, says:— "Sombrero Guano has turned out well on Oats and Wheat, so far; and friend Walton, to whom I rold some, says he

would not give it, pound for pound, for Peruvian.'

No. 27 South-street, New York. 13th July, 1858.—Where the Sombrero Guano was applied was as good straw as the Peruvian, and I think was 29th July, 1858.—The wheat where Sombrero Guano was used weighed 62 lbs. to the busines.
the same; No difference either in straw or grain.
ROBERT J. HUGHEY. used weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel. The Peruvian weighed

Philip A. Ball, Esq., Baltimere, Md., Sept. 13, 1858, says, "The corn where Sombrero was used is vigorous, green and strong, and the balance of the field, all good soil, looks sun-burnt and drooping. I wish you to send me ten tons."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Guanos are of two kinds—those in which Ammonia pre-dominates, as in Peruvian, and those in which the Phosphates of Lime, &c., predominate, as in Sombrero, and others.-Both experience and theory establish the fact, that Ammonia and Phosphate of Lime are essential ingredients for a general fertilizer, and consequently, for general purposes, a proper mixture of the two is recommended. Whilst the Peruvian and other ammoniated Guanos are mere slimulants or quickeners of the soil, the Sombrero Guano is a permanent fertilizer, but of slower action and less perceptible effect the first year, unless aided by some stimulant. Hence the great importance of combining the two in proper pro-portions, which, if done, makes the best, most convenient and economical fertilizer known. Assuming the cost of Peruvian Guano at \$60, and Sombrero at \$30 per ton, and Peruvian Guano at \$60, and Sombrero at \$30 per ton, and with one-quarter of the former and three-quarters of the latter, (which proportions are recommended by experienced farmers,) it gives, at a cost of \$37,50 per ton, a fertilizer far more valuable and permanent than the Peruvian alone. The agriculturist need only be reminded of the nature of the two predominating ingredients in these different species of Guano to enable him to understand the the proper mode of its application. Whilst Ammonia (in the Peruvian) is liable to experted or rise Phosphate of Lime (in the Sombrero). to evaporate or rise, Phosphate of Lime (in the Sombrero) is heavy, and liable to sink below the reach of the roots of plants; therefore it should be either deposited in the hill or drill, with the crop, or used as a top dressing, in the proportion of 300 or 400 lbs. to the acre, according to the wants of the soil. If the two Guanos are combined and used as a top dressing, the spring is the best time, when the crop is assuming its sustenance and vigor, as at that time the benfit of the Ammonia is less likely to be lost than if used in the fall or early winter.

Also Manipulated Guano. For sale, in lots to suit, by

KIDDER & MARTIN, Agents for Wilmington. Pamphlets sent on application: Famphiets sent on application: Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' Rough Notes, Tarboro, Southerner, Sumpter Watchman, Marion Star, copy once a week for four weeks and send bill to this office immediate for payment. [140 2tawlm—25-4t. for payment.

DIRECT FROM NASHVILLE PER FXPRESS, at KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.

Methodist Hymn Books, a variety of qualities; Rev. H. B. Bascomb's Sermons; The Wesleyan Hymn and Tune book compiled in one volume with all of the hymns contained in the M. E. Church South. Hymn Book set to the proper tones at the head of the page, a valuable book to promote Congregational

singing. Feb. 20, 1861. Howe's standard scales.
WORTH & DAN WORTH & DANIEL, Agents, Feb. 20. experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing

Experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing of children teething, which greatly facilitates the Feb. 20.

COFFEE.—125 bags Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by WORTH & DANIEL.

Ress of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inmation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the sale by

Feb. 20.

POTATOES —50 barrels, per steamship this day. For work, the sale by

Feb. 20.

No. 2 Granite Row, Front st. ATTENTION MILITARY! KINDS of MILITARY GOODS, SWORDS, A EP AULETS, SASHES, &c., &c., purchased and furnished at New York retail prices, for cash. All kinds of Mulitary Work made to order in a satisfactory manner, at

O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market st. Manufacturer of Civic and Military Work. Feb. 20 .- 3t. A LARGE STOCK OF NEGRO BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING, selling at the lowest possible rates, at 38 Market st.

O. S. BALDWIN.

Feb, 20.-1t. SOAP-SOAP. 60 BOXES No. 1 and Pale. For sale very low by Feb. 19th T. H. McKOY & CO.

SCHNAPPS_SCHNAPPS. 20 GASES (Roberts & Co.'s Royal,) in pints and quarter for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO. Feb. 19.

COLGATE'S SOAP. IN WHOLE and Half Boxes; Pale and No. 1. Supply just received. For sale by Feb. 6. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

CANDLES_CANDLES. 35 BOXES in Store. For sale by Feb. 20th. T. H. McKOY & CO. Wachovia Mills received to day. For sale by Feb. 6.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

WANTED. TEACHER to take charge, im A TEACHER to take unargo, Competency to prepare students for admission to College is required. Applicants will address either of the undersigned at Gilchrist's Bridge P. O., Marion District, South Carolina, with statement of terms and qualifications.

DANIEL GILCHRIST, I GEORGE W. REAVES,

Feb. 13, 1861.—134-2taw4w—25 4t. DITCHERS WANTED. A PPLY TO CHAS. H. ALEXANDER, Feb. 16.-137&26-11* Topsail Sound, N. C. NEW CROP MOLASSES. DAILY EXPECTED, 250 HBDS NEW CROP CARDE-nas Molasses. For sale by R DDER & MARTIN. Feb 19th, 1861.

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES. 236 HHDS., CHOICE NEW CROP CARDE. NAS MOLASSES, now landing and for sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 16, 1861. SYRUP_SYRUP.

139-2wd&w*

50 BBLS. CHOICE NEW ORLEANS SYRUP. Just received and for sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havans Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Govern the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba will take place as HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, February 27th, 1861. \$360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 651 ORDINAR O CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000:\$100,000 | 50 Prizes of..... \$1,000

20,000 20 Approximations... 8,000 10,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result be-All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODELGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C." April 14th. 1860

WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to CASH ADVANCES. VV consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES. IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by now resorted to with confi-

VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Catharlie PILLS is a gentle but ac-The Family Cathartic tive Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twerty ing demand from those who and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place all.

The Profession well know on different portions of the The FAMILY CATHAR-reference to this well establed for me and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place all.

To NEW YORK.

Turpentine and Rosin......

Spirits Turpentine and Rosin...

TIC PILLS has, with due lished fact, been compounded from those who and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place all.

Turpentine and Rosin...

Pea Nuts, 2 bus lished fact, been compounded from those who and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place all. The constantly increas- ing demand from those who

reference to this well establed from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as Desleepiness, Pains in the Sleepiness, Pains in the same Pain and Sormess steepiness, Pains in the ness, Pain and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Feger, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chillism, a great Purifier of the to which flesh is heir too. numerous to mention in thi

to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR-TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, New York. March 24, 1860. FLOUR. STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufac-turing the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C.— For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South

Water Street: in whole barrels and half barrels: In bags containing one-half; In bags containing one-fourth; In bags containing one-eighth; They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill. and at them store, FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACK-

ED CORN. COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c. They also keep for sale— CORN at wholesale and retail; PEAS at wholesale and retail: HAY at wholesale and retail; Marshall's FINE SALT in sacks; Liverpool ground ALUM SALT, in sacks, North Carolina FLOUR on consignment.

> MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Seared Envelope, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Ner-Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency,

vousness and involuntary Emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bounded in the surgical services and surgical services.

medicine and without usingerous surgical operations, bou-gies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KIJNE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4,586.

Jan 29, 1861. Jan. 29, 1861.

C FFEE: COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! 3.000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent. or its equivalent. (). () Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. SUGARS_SUGARS.

50 BBLS. A. B. C. and "extra C" Sugars. Just received per steamer and vessel. For sale at lowest prices, by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. BAR AND RESTAURANT.

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs he public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well servel.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.-28&7-tf Herald please copy. LOUIS B. ERAMBERT. PHARMACEUTIST. DEALER in Select French, German, English and American Chemicals, and imported and American TOILET ARTICLES.

Fancy Toilet Bottles of fine Parisian Glass, richly enameled with Gilk. in pairs.

with Gilt, in pairs.

Toilet Puff Boxes, richly ornamented and plain.

PBRFUMERY.

Ede & Co.'s fine English Perfumery; something entirely new and original.

Geranium, Frangipanni, Lavander, Milles Fleurs, and Verbena.

Wright's "Gold Medal" Perfumery.

Unrivalled "Frangipanni" and "Japanese."

Glenn's Verbena and Florida Water.

Lubin's GENUINE Extracts.

Jean Vincent Bulley's Vinaigre de Toilette, a fragrant and elegant article for beautifying the complexion.

Nov. 16.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. er it should be understood that our quotations appresent the wholesale price. In filling small or rates have to be paid. BEESWAY, # 15 . . 30 @ 32 BEEF CATTLE, Whiskey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,....35 @ # 100 fbs...6 00 @ 7 50 Bricks, # M...6 00 @12 00 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, \$\frac{1}{2}\$280 fbs. *Virgin....0 00 @ Yellow dip..0 00 @ Java ... 17 @ Laguayra ... 16 @ Rio ... 134@ St. Domingo ... 13 @ Corron, # fb. ord. to mid'g ... 104@ strict mid'g ... 104@ Java..... Pitch do.,.0 00 @ Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ do. No. 1,1 25 @ do. No. 2,0 85 @ strict mid'g .. 00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ Spirits Turp.,

gallon ... 32 @
Varnish, # gal.26 @
NAILS, # D., OTTON BAGGING. ₩ yard......131@ Rope, ₩ B ... 71@ CORN MEAL, 75 @ Wrought, 10 Oils, & gallon, bushel. DOMESTICS. Sheeting, #yd. 73@ Yarn. # lb. .18 @ Sperm, 2 00 @ Linseed,raw, 1 15 @ do. boiled,1 15 @ PEA NUTS, bush 90 @ FEATBERS, # Ib. . 18 @ FISH, # bbl., Muliets POTATOES. .6 00 @ 7 00 Sweet, bush. 60 @ Irish, do.,. 00 @ Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00 do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50 Irish, do... 00 @ 1 do. 19 bbl.,.2 75 @ 3 PROVISIONS, 39 B., N. C. Bacon, Herrings, Fast 3 00 @ 3 50 Hams,13 @ Middlings,...00 @ ewt4 00 @ 6 50 Middlings,...00 @ Shoulders,...111@ Hog round,...121@ FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl. Family.....8 00 @ 0 00 Superfine ... 7 75 @ 0 00 Western Bacon, Middlings,...121@ Shoulders,...101@ Fine 7 50 @ 0 00 N. C. Lard, 121@ West'n do....121@ Butter,.....20 @ Cheese, 12 @ 12 PORK, Northern, 3 bbl., City Mess, .. 22 00 @22 50 per tor, 62 50
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, # bol..1 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 00 00 @20 00

Butt,00 00 @20 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00 Per ton,..... 9 00 @10 00 GRAIN, & bushel, do. Fulton Market, .. 19 00 @20 00 PCULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @ do. dead ... 00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, \$ 15.121@ Wheat, red .. 0 00 @ 0 00 do. white..0 00 @ 0 00 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 1 00 SHEEP, # head, Lambs,.... 1 50 @ 2 25 Lambs,.....1 50 @ 18 B413 Hides, 7 1b., Green, 51@ Alum, % bush.,30 @ Liverpool, # sack. ground, cargo 75 @ do. fmstore 95 @ fine......1 50 @ SUGAR, #8 lb.

Porto Rico...

New Orleans, . 8 @

Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,104@

Common, ... 2 50 @ 3 00

R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20 00 Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00

Eastern 0 95 @ 1 00 N. River 85 @ 90 English, ass'd. 41@ American, ref. 31@ do. sheer. 0@ 00 do. sheer.. 0 60 do.hoop,ton 70 00675 00 C. Yellow.... 946. Granulated, :..11 @ Swede 51@ Lime, 28 bbl. 75 @ Soap, # 15......41@ Shingles, # M., Contract, ...4 50 @ LUMBER, # M., (River.) Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 6 25 @ 7 00 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 (Steam Sawed.)

Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear.....25 00 @30 00 TIMBER, & M., Wide boards, 14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff. rough edge . 14 00 @15 00 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00

Shipping,... 0 00 @11 00 Mill, prime, 7 50 @ 9 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .3 50 @ 6 00 Tallow, @ D.... 10 @ 00 TOBACCO, # th., Molasses, # galon. Cuba, Hhds 25 @ 27 do. Bols. 30 @ 32 N. Orleans. 50 @ 55 Holds Wool, # lb., 17 @ Molasses, # gal.on. Cuba, Hhds 25 @ 27 do. Bbls. 30 @ 32

NOTE .- River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, for prime shipping. cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 🖶 M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are incorred .--* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac cording to quality.

FREIGHTS Under deck On deck. Turpentine and Tar, & bbl.,....\$ 00 Rosin.....do..... Spirits Turpentine...do..... lour..... do...... Pea Nuts, P bushel..... Hice, # 100 hs. gross..... Flaxseed, & bushel, 00
Wheat, & bushel, 00
Lumber, & M., 400@5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA. Turpentine and Tar, Whil..... Turpentine and Tar, @ bbl..... Cotton, % lb 0 00 Rough Rice, % bushel, . . . 0 Lumber, % M . . . 6 00@8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20TH. 1861.

TURPENTINE -For the week ended this morning we have npon arrival at \$1 80 for yellow dip, \$1 44 for virgin, and 90 cents for hard, per bbl of 280 lbs. The arrivals for the week have been fair, and the sales during the same time

foot up 8,048 bbls., as follows: Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virgin. Hard. Wednesday. 14. \$1 80 \$1 44 \$ 90 saturday,....1,067. 1 80....... 1 44...... Monday...... 2,520....... 1 80 1 44..... Tuesday,.....1,030....... 1 80....... 1 44....... Wednesday 330.... 1 80.... 1 44.... 90
SPIRITS TUREENTINE—Since our review of Wednesday

remain unchanged. The advices from other markets are rather uniavorable, and buyers here are not disposed to operate to any extent—the market closing quiet but steady this morning at 32 cents for straight, and 33 1-2 conts for N. Y. bbls. The sales for the week comprise 1,150 bbls., as Wednesday, .400 bbls. at 32 cents per gallon for straight.

" straight. Rosin.-Since our review of Wednesday last the mar ket has been entirely neglected for all grades, and scarce ly anything has been done in the way of sales. The re

ceipts continue meagre for the season, and the supply of all qualities is rather small. Little or no demand exists, and only occasional sales are made in Common. In Nos.

all qualities is rather small. Little or no demand exists, and only occasional sales are made in Common. In Nos. 1 and 2 no sales have transpired for several weeks, and it is impossible to sell unless at very low figures; we therefore quote the market nominal at \$1 to \$1 50 for the tormer, and \$5 cents to \$1 for the latter, as in quality. The Common article has also partaken of the general duliness, and prices are a shade lower. In the early part of the week a lot of 400 bbls. sold at 80 cents per 310 lbs.;—for several days past no sales have taken place, and the market closes dull at above figure.

TAR.—Tontinues to be in active request for shipment, and parcels are readily taken upon arrival at our quotation. The arrivals for the week just ended reach 2,450 bbls., all of which has changed hands at \$1.75 per bbl.

FEEF CATTLE—For some weeks past very few beeves have been brought to market, and as a consequence the supply in butchers' hands has become somewhat reduced, though it may be considered fully sufficient for present wants. There is a moderate demand for butchering purposes, and prime quality sells readily at fair prices. We quote at 6 to 7 1.2 cents per lb., as in quality.

BARRELS—In the market for empty Epirits Turpentine barrels we have nothing of importance to report. There is a heavy stock in first hands, and in the absence of the usual demand none are selling, consequently we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market.

COFFEE—There is merely a retail demand for th's article, and the market rules quiet at former rates. Rio is in moderate stock, and of the cargo previously reported as received and stored, we quote sales during the week at 12 1.2 to 14 cents per lb., as in quality, cash. Other descriptions are in light supply, and sell from store at quotations in iable.

COTTON.—In this article we have no material change to

are in light supply, and sell from wore at quotations in the ble.

Cotton.—In this article we have no material change to report since the close of our last review. There was a steady demand from buyers during the early part of the week, but for the past day or two the advices received have been rather unfavorable, and have had the effect to somewhat check transactions; owing mainly to the small quantity offering on market, however, prices remain unchanged. The bulk of the sales consist of the lower grades, for which the market closes rather dull, and they are difficult of sale unless at lower prices;—the fine grades are scarce and in moderate enquiry, and close firm at 11 a H coats for middling and good middling. The sales for the week have been alt cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER PITS. As you waste the life and health of your shildren, and wish to save Grant Row for the lower grades, in the small stock on market, however, prices;—the fine grades are scarce and in moderate enquiry, and close firm at 11 a H coats for middling and good middling. The sales for the week have been alt cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER PITS. As you work the life and health of your shildren, and wish to save Grant Row for the mail to the small stock on market, however, prices and in the large holds a quart, 40 per test life twenty per cent. mode in proportion, than the small, retails twenty per cent. mode in proportion, and retails for the weather all other will contain the small as the small as the small as the small as the order. And sold in wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES, Bold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES, 11 Section 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 dling and good middling. The sales for the weak have been light in consequence of the small stock on fartists and foot up only 1,135 bales, all of which has been sold at a basis of 11 cents for middling, as follows: Wednesday, 334 bales at 11 cents for middling, as follows: Wednesday, 334 bales at 11 cents for middling, as follows: Wednesday, 334 bales at 11 cents for middling; Thursday, 144 do at 9 cents for stained, 10; cents for low middling; Thursday, 144 do at 9; cents for middling; Thurs

and only a 3 supply on market. See table for store rates.

Provn—In the market for State brands we have no important change to notice since our last review. Prices continue to rule high, owing in a great measure to the reduced stock in first hands, and the meagre receipts for some weeks past; there is, however, merely a retail demand, as dealers are not disposed to purchase to any extent at present prices.—We quote at \$7.75 to \$8 per bbl. for superfine—generally held at highest figures.

GUANO—The receipts for several weeks past have been exceedingly light, and in consequence the stock in dealers hands has become materially reduced; several parcels, however, are daily expected. We quote from store as follows: No. 1 Peruvian \$62.50; Reese's Manipulated \$52; American \$40; Sombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50; and Land Plaster \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

GRAIN—In the market for Coan we have no material alteration to report since our review of Wednesday last.—Dealers have a stock on hand sufficient for present wants, and we notice only a light demand; prime quality, however, would find ready sale. The only receipts for the week comprise two cargoes of 3,035 bushels from Pasquotank county on Friday last, which were taken by dealers at 66 cents per bushel—being a decline of 2 1-2 a 4 cents on previous quotations. No receipts from Hyde county, and we quote nomon Friday last, which were taken by dealers at 66 cents per bushel—being a decline of 21-2 a 4 cents on previous quotations. No receipts from Hyde county, and we quote nominally at 65 a 67 1-2 cents, as in quality.—Dats.—No receipts of consequence for some weeks, and the stock in delers' hands has become considerably reduced; it is, however, fully sufficient for the demand existing. We quote cargo price nominal at 40 to 42 cents per bushel.—Pras.—None worthy of report coming in, and the stock of all descriptions is quite light. For Cow there is a moderate enquiry, and parcels wou'd sell readily at fair prices—say 85 to 87½ cents per bushels.—Rice.—There is a fair supply of clean in store, and the market rules firm at former quotations, with a moderate demand from the trade. A lot of—casks was received from the mill on Tue-day, which has

tations, with a moderate demand from the trade. A lot of
— casks was received from the mill on Tue-day, which has
gone into store, and is selling at 4½ a 4.1-2 cents per lb.—
We also note the receipt of 132 casks from Charleston, which
are selling at above prices.

HAY—No receipts for some time past, and the stock on
market has become materially reduced. There is some enquiry from dealers, and a cargo or two of Eastern would
find eady sale; in the absence of transactions, however,
we are unable to gis a correct questions.

we are unable to gi e a correct quotation.

Lime—Is in moderate demand, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote from store at 90 cents to \$1 per cask

Lumber-River-Two rafts of scantling have been re-LUMBER—River—Two ratts of scanting have been received for the week, and sold at \$3 25 to \$7 per M.

MOLASSES—For Cuba there has been a fair enquiry throughout the week, and the market rules firm at previous rates. The receipts comprise 493 hhds., 65 tos., and 40 bbls. new crop from Cardenas, one cargo of which (257 hhds., 60 tos., and 40 bbls.) sold on private terms; and of the other we quote sales from wharf of 150 hhds. at 25 cents in lots of we quote sales from whari of 100 nnds, at 25 cents in 1015 of 5 hhds., and 27 cents per gallon for single hhds.

PEA NUTS—The receipts for the past week have been meagre, and we notice rather a better demand. The sales comprise only about 1200 bushels at prices ranging from \$1

p \$1 15 per bushel, according to quality.
POTATOES.—No receipts of Irish for a few weeks past, and in consequence the market has become almost if not entirely bare; several parcels, however, are daily expected to arrive. There is a brisk demand for planting purposes, and high prices are obtained. We quote at \$3 25 a \$3 50 per bbl. Sweet continue to come in slowly, and sell at 70 to

Provisions.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market rules PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market rules about the same as last reported, so far as regards prices; the demand, however, appears to be somewhat checked, though the stock in dealers hands is quite small. We quote sales of a few parcels for the week at 12½ cts. for hog round, and 13 a 13½ cents per lb. for hams. The stock of Western cured continues light in the absence of receipts, though we have to report merely a retail demand. We quote from store at 10½ to 11 cents for shoulders, and 12½ a 13 cents per lb. for sides.

LAND 15 in rether limited request. SALT.—We have nothing new report in the market for either description. No receipts since our last, but there is a fair stock of former arrivals on market, and the sales have been in the small way. See table for prices.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

E. Hall.

18—Schr. L. P. Smith Hill.——

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

E. Hall.

18—Schr. L. P. Smith Hill.——

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

E. Hall. have been in the small way. See table for prices.

Shingles.—Are brought to market sparingly, and we notice some demand. We quote at \$2 50 to \$3 for Common, and \$4 50 to \$5 per M. for Contract, according to

TIMBER.—The receipts since our last review have been

caused more firmness in rates to New York, though prices are unchanged. To other coastwise ports the market rules dull. We refer to our table for last figures paid.

Schr. P. Boyce, Boyce, for New York, by J. R. Blossom & Co.; with 500 bbls. crude turpentine, 390 do rosin, 362 bales cotton.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Long, for New York, by J. R. Blossom decline—about 200 bales sold last week. Corn, 85 to 90 cents—scarce and in demand. Wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40 for White, and \$1 25 to \$1 35 for Red. Flour is very scarce and sells readily at \$3 75 to 3 87 per sack. New Bacon 11 to 11½ hog round. Peas 87½ cents, very scarce. Oats 55 cents. Irish planting Potatoes are worth \$4 50 to \$5 per ball in stores. bbl., in stores.

SALISBURY, Feb. 19.—Beef, 5 a 6c. Bacon, 11 a 12½c

bbl., in stores.

SALISBURY, Feb. 19.—Beef, 5 a 6c. Bacon, 11 a 12½c.
Butter, 15 a 20; Corn, 75 a 80c; Flour, \$3 20 a \$3 30;
Lard, 10 a 12½c. Meal, 75 a 80c.; Molasses, 33 a 55c.; Irish
Potatoes, 50 a 80c.; Sweet Potatoes, 60 a 70c.; Peas. 65c.;
Pork, 6½ a 7½c.; Sugar, 9 a 12½c; Tallow, 10 a 12½c.;
Wheat, \$1 20 a 1 40; Whiskey, 50 a \$1 00.

TARBORO, Feb. 15.—Turpentine—Dip, \$1 75 to 1 80.
Scrape, 40 to 45 cents per 100 lbs. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Corn.
\$3 to 3 25 per bbl. Cotton, 9½ to 10 cents. Bacon—Hog
round, 12 to 14 cents. Lard, 10 to 11 cents.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, at
10 a 11c. The market is active and the demand firm.

The market is active and the demand firm. CHARLESTON, Feb. 18. - Cotton-There was a good demand for the article to-day, at prices ranging from 81 to

NEWBERN, Feb. 19.—For the Week.—Cotton—During the week prices have declined and the demand has been quite limited, holders waiting for better figures and our merchants unable to give the price asked. We quote at 102 a 101 cents. Sales yesterday of a small lot at 101 for infe Market dull. Turpentine—Has declined, and speculators show but little

disposition to transact at any price. During the week sales have been effected amounting to several thousand barrels, at prices varying from \$2 50 to \$2 35 for Dip, and \$1 55 to Spirits—Not much in demand. Last sales were effected at 32½ cents per gallon. But little coming to market.

Tar—Is inactive at \$1 40 per bbl by inspection. But lit-

no important change to report in this article. There has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers, and the market has ruled firm, all received having been taken but few sales.

I ar—is mactive at \$1 40 per bbl by inspection. But little inquiry.

Rosin—Is quoted variously at from 60 to 75 cents per bbl.

But few sales. Flour-Still sells at our former quotations for North Carolina, \$7 50 a 8 for Superfine and \$3 50 a 8 75 for Family.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Flour is dull; sales of Howard BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Flour is dull; sales of Howard Street and Ohio at \$5 12, City Mills 5 00. Wheat is firm; red \$1 25 a 1 39, white 1 40 a 1 60. Corn is active; yel low 53 a 56, white 60 a 63c. Provisions are steady; mess pork \$17 75, prime 13 50. Lard steady at 10 cts. Coffee steady at 12 a 13 cts. Whiskey dull at 17½ a 17½ ets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton is quet; sales of upland middling at 11 1-2c. Flour is firm; Western \$5 40 a 5 65. Wheat is firm and 1 c. higher. Corn is firm; mixed 66 a 67, 'yellow 60 a 62 a 63. Beef dull. Pork steady; mess \$17 12 a 17 25. Whiskey dull at 17 1-2 a 17½c. Sugar steady; New Orleans 5½ a 61-2, Muscovado 4 a 4 1-2 a 6½. Coffee firm: Rio 11 a 11½ a 13. Naval stores dull.

Coffee firm; Rio 11 a 11 a 13. Naval stores dull 363.000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the graphity of the Verna guerranteed.

mality of the Yarns guaranteed

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y* Sept. 13th, 1860 ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the drawing of January 22, 1861:
Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. 9,461.....\$100,000 153\$30,000 13,300\$10,000

706, 29,905—\$1,000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 27, of February. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ.



and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous re lief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and on brial alone will convince you that what we say is true.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT, OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Feb. 13—Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Payetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

14.—Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, from Charleston, to Stokley & Oldham; with 132 casks rice.

Sch. Louisa Ballance, Whedbee, from Pasquotank Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1500 bush. corn.

Schr. Champion, Davis, from Pasquotank Co., to D. Pigott; with 1535 bush. corn.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

15.—Schr. Ann Maria, Ellis, from Topsail, to L. B. Hug.

15 .- Schr. Ann Maria, Ellis, from Topsail, to L. B. Hug gins & Sons; with naval stores and pea nuts.

15.—Brig John Balch, Whaley, 5 days from Cardenas, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with molasses.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

16.—Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Lyon's Landing, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

17.—Schr. Geo. L. Green, (of Wellfieet,) Rich, from Clenfugos, to Harriss & Howell; with sugar. The G. was bound for New York, but having encountered severe gales ahe aprung aleak and put in here for repairs; she will have to discharge cargo, and go on the railway. Sailed on the 7th inst., in company with Schr. G. W. Hyson, English, for Philadelphis.

18.—Steamer John Dawson, Hurt, from Averysboro', to J. T. Petteway & Co.
Schr. George Harriss, Stevens, 4; days from Cardenas, to Harriss & Howell; with specie, fruit and molasses.

18.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, trom Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

19.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. &

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville. 13.—Stehr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores & pea nuts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

CLEARED: Feb. 14—Schr. Robert Healy, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 57 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. rosin, 16 do. copper ore, 119 bales cotton, 90 bushels pea uuts, 32,157 ft. lumber.

Schr. John, Stetson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 849 bbls. rosin, 609 bales cotton, 2 bbls. wax, 1 hhd.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to

Clark & Torlington.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co.

14.—Schr. Saxon, Blatchford, for New York, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 352 bbls. crude turpt., 1,000 do. rosin.
15.—Schr. J. J. Babcock, Babcock, for New York, by O. 15.—Schr. J. J. Babcock, Babcock, for New York, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 2,255 bbls. rosin, 100 bales cotton. Schr. Emily, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 268 bbls. rosin, 150 do. pitch, 300 bales cotton, 2,413 bushels pea nuts, 35,000 ft. lumber
Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 94 bbls. spts. turpt., 208 do. tar, 1,237 do. crude turpt., 24 bales cotton, 27,000 ft. lumber.
Brig D. Maloney, Steelman, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with 100 bbls. spts. turpt., 301 do. rosin, 493 bales cotton, 640 bushels pea nuts, 40 hhds. molasses.
Br. Brig Gipsey, Olsen, for St. Jago de Cubs, by Harriss & Howell; with 23 bbls. tar, 67,000 ft. lumber.
Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A.

Cazaux; with 105 bbls. spirits turpentine, 600 do rosin, 67 do. soap stone, 147 bales cotton, 803 bushels pea nuts.
Schr. T. P. Lerned, Frambes, for Philadelphia, by Har-1306 do. rosin, 171 bales cotton, 174 bushels pea nuts, 18

TIMBER.—The receipts since our last review nave peen quite heavy, and the market has ruled dull for all qualities—the demand for mill purposes having become checked. We quote sales for the week of twelve rafts at \$5, \$6 50, \$6 75, \$7, \$8 50, \$9, \$9 50 to \$11 per M—the latter price

Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for New York, by Harriss turpentine, 669 do. crude turpentine, 743 do. rosin, 59 bales cotton.

Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,002 bbls. tar, 300 do. pitch, 54 bales cotton, bags bones.
Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for New York, by Harriss

CHARLOTTE. Feb. 18.—Cotten, 9 to 10 cents, a slight som & Co.; with 290 bbls. crude turpentine, 350 do. tar, 160 belies—about 200 bales sold last week. Corn, 85 to 96 bales cotton. Steamer Chatham, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by C. H. Robinson & Co. Exports Steamship North Carolina, cld. for N. York: 992 bbls. spts. turpt.. 325 do. crude turpt., 113 do. rosin, 613 bales cotton, 54 do. sheeting, 2600 bush. pea nuts, 88 do. flaxseed, 102 bags and 11 bbls. dried fruit, 4 hhds. old cop-

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY!

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—

Read the following:—

RATH Maine April 18th 1850

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859. Frof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whis-kers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close face, when it care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which carses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

ALC. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. Af-

you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity for it.

Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited;—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,

Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, vis. large, medium, and small; the small holds is a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Breadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCE GOODS DRALESS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

Mr. Lincoln and the " Peace Congress." No one who has watched the course of Mr. Lincoln the Republican President elect, since he has started on his "winding way" to the seat of the Federal Government, can have failed to notice how, with each success sive speech, (and he makes one, not only at every considerable city and town, but even at every way station and wood-pile,) he rises in his demands, and, as he more fully developes his position, such position is found opposed to all the hopes and confirmatory of all the fears of those who have so far trusted something to the moderation and patriotism of that party of which he is the head, and, we may say, the official exponent. His speech at Indianapolis was a specimen of such consolidation doctrine as few men would have dared to utter, and none of any party at the South can possibly sustain. At Cincinnati he indulged in certain fine-sounding platitudes. At Pittsburg he comes out more fully than at any time before. We quote only a paragraph or two from that remarkable utterance made there on Friday the 15th instant. He says :--

"When I speak I hope I shall say nothing to disappoint the people generally. Not eithstanding the troubles in the South, there is really no crisis, except an artificial one.— There is nothing to justify their course. There is no crisis excepting such an one as could be got up at any time by turbulent people, aided by designing politicians.

Now the plain English of all this is, that Mr. Lincoln thinks there is no necessity for any compromise .-That he recognizes the existence of no danger, and concedes no right of complaint, and no ground of action to the South. He regards all the dissatisfaction in this section as having nothing to justify it.

Farther on, alluding to the Tariff, he says :-"The Chicago platform contained that plank, and he thought it should be regarded as law by the incoming adwhat the people understood it to mean when we were asking | see nothing to expect at their hands.

If these declarations taken together mean anything at cago platform read thus:-

force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with the contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we dony the authority of Congress, of territorial legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United

The Guthrie plan reads thus. We quote here the 1st

Article 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recog-nized, as it exists in the southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States or be under a territorial government; and neither Congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States courts of said territory shall have jurisdiction there of, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the territorial government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 3. That the constitution, and no amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abol-States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary the owners, who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to abor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizen or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal

these two platforms. They are directly opposed to each | we were parties. The Standard is wholly wrong in this. other on certain points. On one point not embraced in the short extract from the Chicago platform, Mr. Lincoln is diametrically opposed to any plan of adjustment that has yet been offered or could possibly be offered with any hope of acceptance by even the least exacting of the border slave States, to say nothing of its antagonism to the views of the supreme court. We allude to negro citizenship. The Guthrie plan-the border State plan-the supreme court-alike oppose and deny the right of any power or authority, State or Federal, to make persons of the African race citizens, or allow them to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal officers. Mr. Lincoln distinctly contends for the right of any State to confer upon negroes citizenship, and the right to vote for Federal officers.

It has been contended here and elsewhere, that Mr. Lincoln could not speak out without indelicacy until the electoral votes had been counted out and he had been officially declared elected. Well, the votes have been counted out; the required official declaration has been made; Mr. Lincoln has spoken out, and how?-His own words answer that question. The weight attached to these words by his political partizans will soon be shown by the total failure of any and every attempt to obtain guarantees, concessions or compromises-even of the most nominal kind. We shall be very much surprised indeed, it the telegraph to-day does not bring us the news of the rejection of the Guthrie plan-the Crittenden plan—the Border State plan—the Virginia plan and all other plans, by the Republican majority of the Washington Conference. Now that Lincoln has spoken -that the Border States have been amused, and have watched and waited long enough, the masque will be thrown off and the dominant North will fall back upon its action might render necessary. the Chicago platform, "pure and simple." The game is about played out, and we may as well prepare for the stern reality which will be upon us in two weeks. We must meet it. We cannot evade it. Will we meet it and face it boldly, or shrink from it, and so permit ourselves to be taken at a disadvantage. How long will

the "Peace Congress" now remain in session? But even should the Republicans in the Peace Congress, or some of them, agree to an adjustment, the posi- by the Legislature as Justices of the Peace in and for tion of Lincoln and others, vested with real power, is the county of Onslow, viz: Daniel H. Humphrey, E. and can give no guarantee, even if disposed to do so. | Wooten.

We think that the Indianapolis speech of Mr. Lin coln will strike all of our readers as ore of the most startling and extraordinary expressions of opinion that a man occupying his position could possibly have made. We pass over 'the sneering, would-be-jocular tone in which this present great and solemn crisis is approached, although we can regard that tone in no other light than that of deliberate insult, and turn to Mr. Lincoln's undisguised consolidation views-his comparing a State to a county -his virtual denial of the rights of minorities. As a friend remarked in our hearing yesterday, the unrestrained control of a mere majority over life and property, would finally amount to this, that no man would have any rights unless he was popular. Certainly no minority section could have any rights, for nothing can be called a right which simply exists by sufferance.

How anybody can feel safe in a Union controlled by the sentiments' influencing Mr. Lincoln and his party, and with no ideas of States' Rights to restrain the full exercise by that party of their own free will, is certainly more than we can say. We ask all of our friends who still think that there will be safety under Mr. Lincoln,

It is a little strange but no less true, that the peculiar triends of peace, as they call themselves, in this State,the especial defenders of the Union,-are generally the most viclent in their way of talking. We do not refer to this place, for it is remarkable that all our meetings here have been characterized by the utmost mutual respect; but we allude to the tone of the press and of public speakers generally. Why is this? We cannot see the use of it. Judging from all the lights now before us, we are forced to the belief that we must all come together at last-that it is simply a question of time.-Others think differently perhaps, and it is their right to do so, as it our right to think as we do. Then, why use hard words towards each other? Look at the avowals of Lincoln and Company, and there will no longer ministration "In fact," said Mr. Lincoln, the platform on that and all other subjects should not be varied from

all they mean this: -that Mr. Lincoln totally ignores face of the announcement that Virginia had wholly rethe existence of any crisis at the South, and certainly pudiated secession and agreed to hold on to the North, ble old edifice. The government had scarcely been put in affirms with reference to the uprising of the people of __since Wall Street and State Street fired guns in her the South, that "there is nothing to justify their course." honor on that account and she has been reckened upon He sees nothing in the present position of our national as wholly dissevered from the more Southern States, we affairs differing from their position in May of last year, say it is somewhat remarkable, that in the face of all and, as President elect of the United States on his way | these things the persons | best qualified to form and exto Washington, he says that the Chicago platform press an opinion with reference to her future course, should not be varied. How far this is compatible with speak of her joining the Southern States, and that at no any desire for conciliation or adjustment on the part of distant day, as a foregone conclusion the certainty of Mr. Lincoln, will, perhaps, be best understood by quo- which is now much greater than at any former time.ting from that Chicago platform which is not to be But so it is. The very papers that counselled watching varied from, and then referring, for the sake of compari- and waiting-trying Lincoln and all that, now, since son, to the Kentucky propositions, as submitted by Mr. | the State has apparently adopted that course, see its fu-Guthrie of that State, and said to have been agreed | tility-see that there is now nothing to be waited fornnon by the business committee of the Peace Conference that Lincoln and his friends have already committed at Washington. The 7th and 8th sections of the Chi-themselves to a course of action which Virginia is pledged to resist. Gentlemen who have travelled through "7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution of its own Virginia, and who before the election in that State always contended that she would not assume any posijudicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Circumstances are asserting their force, and no where more strongly than in the "old Dominion". Old Kon "8. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our republican tucky, too, will yet yield to their force. We can bide our content with giving them a monopoly of ship-building and the fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation whenever such legislation is neces.

A mital Court with their process and embarrassed their manufacturing into would certainly have saved us from much of the panic and crisis, as well as from the effects of any future attempt at coercion or subjugation on the part of Lincoln and "the modern Radetzky," as somebody has

We rather think that Mr. Lincoln will lower his tone before he is many years older, in view of the difficulty before he is many years older, in view of the difficulty had bestowed? No; see was scowled upon and her apof raising money for the purpose of "enforcing the proaches repelled! We were told that her Constitution re-States or be under a territorial government; and in all laws," as the phrase is. Perhaps he will find that his assertion that there is nothing wroug, is far from correct, in the way in which he means it to be understood. He will probably find that there is much that hurts his cause, although he sneers at the South, and says " it is a consoling circumstance when we look out there is nothing that really hurts anybody. Nobody is suffer-

The Raleigh Standard comments at some length on an article from the Wilmington Journal copied into the Raleigh State Journal. We do not mean to make any extended reference to this article of the Standard, federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be tion. The Standard asks, "Where did the Journal get its cue? From Raleigh? From the State Capital?" Now, the evident tendency, and we presume purpose, of the last two of these questions, is to convey the impression that we did get our cue from Raleigh. All we can say is, that this impression, however entertained, or however sought to be conveyed, is wholly erroneous.-Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making As an instance of this, we may remark that the Standard speaks of Judge Person and Mr. Avery, not as giving a cue, certainly, but still in that connection.-Now, we have neither seen nor heard from either of these gentlemen, otherwise than through the public prints, since the Legislature assembled. The same will

This is a trifle, perhaps, but the remarks of the Stand-It is unnecessary to point out the discrepancy between | plot, plan or programme, concocted somewhere, to which

> GENTLEMEN: The Secession men in the county of Sampson have obtained the consent of Dr. Thomas Bunting and Robert A. Mosely, to serve them as Delegates in the Convention, if the people will elect them. As circumstances render it impossible for our respected countyman, William S. Devane, to suffer his name to go before the people for that appointment, you will confer a favor by publishing the names above furnished. The skies are brightening in Sampon, and you will hear a good report of us on the 28th. Hoping that all Secession men will have their eyes opened to the importance of the issue presented, we trust that no man will suffer his personal ambition to lead him to imperil the cause by permitting his name to be run in opposi

on to the choice of the people.

Another point I would like to hear from you on is, "Will there be necessity for the Legislature to meet during the session of the Convention in case the State secedes; and it so, can a member of the Legislature serve his consto advantage as a member of both bodies?"

These are questions we should like to hear from you s your paper has a wide circulation. SAMPSO We cannot see any necessity for the meeting of the Legislature during the session of the Convention; cerainly none that could arise out of the action of such Convention. It may be necessary for the Legislature to be called together to pass laws required to give practical effect to the Ordinances of the Convention, after such ordinances have been ratified by a majority of the people; but as such ordinances could not be submitted to the people until after the Convention had closed its labors, we can see no way in which there can arise any necessity for the Legislature to meet during the session of the Convention in case the State secedes, or other-

In plain terms, time for the submittal of the action of a convention to the people and for the decision of the people thereon, must intervene between the session of the convention and any session of the Legislature, which

If we are right in our answer to the first question, the contingency contemplated in the second cannot arise. Members of the Legislature, if candidates for the Convention, may not have sufficient time to canvass for the latter body

The following gentlemen bave been appointed such as to deprive the mere Commissioners of any weight, and convince the Southern members of the conference that their Northern colleagues have no influence,

nissioner from Georgia, before the General Assembly of North Carolina, on F. bruary 13th, 1:61.

Messrs. Speakers and Gentlemen of the General Asset Although I cannot with many of my fellow citizens, greet this good old commonwealth as the land of my birth, yet with still greater numbers of them, I can claim her as the with still greater non bers of them, I can claim her as the home of my ancestors, and participate with just prile in her historic fame. I may felicitate myself upon being commissioned in this second crisis of our liberties, to a people who were the first to take open and decisive ground against unconstitutional taxation—who first proclaimed the principles of American independence, and upon whose soil the representations of the soldiers of liberts were first crowned with vice arms of the soldiers of liberty were first crowned with vic tory. To the descendants of such men I confidently make my appeal, and in bearing to this General Assembly a mes-sage from her accient confederate and ally, and in asking her co-operation in the important step we have taken in

s.re her that Georgia has no disposition either to dictate or offer unsolicited advice. These two States have been ever united by the closest ties—no rivalry in the post has sprung up between them, and their amicable relations have never been disturbed. To you we are indebted for no inconsiderable portion of a pop-niation which we flatter ourselves has not deteriorated by lation which we flatter ourselves has not transplanted, and which we can truly say is no dis eachit to the kindred and friends they left behind them.— enoulder to shoulder Georgia and North Carolina marched through the revolution—they joined their counsels and uni-ted their wisdom in forming that compact of government called the Constitution of the United States, and were mainby instrumental in procuring provisions in that instrument for the increase and protection of slavery. Thus connected and bound to you, Georgia would have deemed herself deficient in the court sy and the respect she owes you not to have given you tim ly information that she had dissolved her connexion with the late United States of America, and resumed the powers which she had delegated to that gov rnment, and to invite you to co-operate with her and other States that have or may hereafter secede from the Union in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

She will welcome you back to her warm embrace, and on account of the brief separation, feel only the more near when you return. She assures you that among her citizens 'There are eyes will mark your coming,

And look brighter when you come."
knows she can suffer no peril that does not equally you-that your interest is her interest-your honor is her honor—your cause is her cause, and that the same be it "gloomy or bright," awaits us both. therefore asks to lay before you, through her humble Representative, the causes which have impelled her to this separation,-believing that they carry with them the force and cignity of truth, the endulges the hope that they will strike the great popular heart and mind of your State as they struck hers, and will result in barmonious and united action upon the part of her Southern sisters. In dissolving our connection with the late government of the United States we claim not to have overthrown the work of our fathers, but that our northern confederates seized with unfilia hands the pillars of the Constitution and overthrew the temple of our liberties. No act of bad faith has stained our escutcheon. We have kept the covenants of our fathers, and with the blessing of a kind and favoring Proviclass of persons, who, however meek and gentle they may have been, and however blameless their lives in other respects, certainly contributed nothing to the establishment of the republic. 'I his appeal was made to men fresh from the battle fields of the revolution, and well apprised of the scope and meaning of the Compromises contained in the Constitution and bond of our Union, and hence as might have been anticipated, was unsuccessful. was necessary to the increase of our strength

and the consolidation of our power as a ple that we should acquire from France the vast ritory extending from the mouth to the sources of the "Pather of Waters," and in 1803 the Louisiana territory became by treaty a portion of our rich domain. In every foot of this territory the right to hold slaves existed and this right was distinctly recognized and its protection guaranteed by an article of that treaty. That there was opposition to his measure, it would be idle to deny, and opposition, too, on account of the protection afforded to slavery ;-but this opposition was confined to the people of New England, who seemed to be unmindful of the rich benefactions conferred upon all the States, by Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, in the donations of their vast public territory to the General Government. Again, in 1812 the commerce of the Eastern States was attacked by a foreign power, and almost driven from the ocean. We of the South had little pecuniary intheir protest we went to war with the mistre-s of the seas will through all time, the vindication of the one and the pro coasting trade, we stimulated and encouraged their industry by bounties upon their pursuits. The war which terminated ests; again we taxed ourselves for their benefit, and sought by another generous sacrifice to augment their prosperity. which our rights as slaveholders were recognized and pro tected by the supreme law of the land, present d a Consti-tution Republican in form, and asked for admission into the Union upon terms of Equality with the other States. How were her advances met by our Northern confederates—by hese people upon whom we had so generously lavished benefits and bounties? Was her advent greeted with sisterly affection and a grateful sense of the favors which the South cognized slavery, and that she could not be admitted except upon conditions degrading to the equality of her Southern sisters. Borne down by superior numbers, the South was com-pelled to succumb, & Missouri was rejected, except upon the hard & unconstitutional restriction that slavery or involuntathat territory north of a certain geographical line—a restric-tion which a armed the fears and filled with apprehension, like a fire bell in the night," the wisest and most sagacious the cup of our humiliation had to be drained to the dregs So opposed were these men to a recognition in any form or to any extent of our rights, that before the ink which recorded this so-called compromise was scarcely dry, they violated, if they did not repudiate, their own proposition, and a second time kept this star from our federal constellation. traordinary. The constitution of that State contained a provision to prevent the introduction of a free negro elenent in her borders. This it was pretended was a denial of y a violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the his claim, it would have been successful but for the indomitable courage, matchiess eloquence and consumate states-manship of Henry Clay, who resorted to the device of and instead of coming into the Union in the ordinary manner by act of Congress. Missouri was admitted by Executive proclamation. All this did not appeare the to be limited, and our influence in the Government destroyed was kept up by resolutions introduced into Congress to sanction, and by artful attempts to draw from the Eupreme Court of the United States an opinion approving this outrage. Our people determined to abandon this hopeless contest in Congress, and resort to their State Governments for redress. Gov. Troup, after noticing these attempts, alledged that we compromited our dignity by discussing the question, and having declared the "argument exhausted," abjured us "to stand by our a ms."—The Federal Executive and Congress from past experience of his determination and spirit, knew this was no idle menace, and that they had to deal with a ruler and people who would not readily yield a position they had deliberately taken. The check given by this stern determination was only momentary in the life of her treaty stipulations with the Federal Government. An attempt was made to influence the legislation of an-

other, and compel her submission to the most onerous im-positions and burthens by federal troops. It was then disa consolidated government, and upon this perverted view of our institutions, the liberties of this country would have perished, had not the clear discrim nation, the great analytic powers and unsurpassed reasoning of John C. Calhoun been pressed into our service. With heroic courage he breasted truth, of justice and of right, constitutional freedom trium fiend to tremble, and for a time allayed the demon. The cloven foot soon again displayed itself. Excuses to justify outrages are never wanting, and the inventive resources of ou amored of the right of petition—devoted to the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech, and in order to test whethpress and the freedom of speech, and in order to test whether these justly prized rights were in danger, flooded Congress with a batch of incendiary petitions, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the forts, areenals, dock yards and territories, and the interdiction of the trade in slaves between the States. The signers of these petitions —those who were prominently put forward in this agitation —were without talent and destitute of influence. They were only the advance guard of the main army which was lying in ambush. They were treated with neglect if not with scorn. But John C. Calhoun again saw the elements of their provers and warned his country are provers and warned his country are accountry. in ambush. They were treated with neglect if not with scorn. But John C. Calhoun again saw the elements of their power, and warned his countrymen against their insidious approaches—he clearly predicted each step that we would take in our progress to ruin; and so identical are his vaticinations with the circumstances that now surround us, that one ignorant of the facts under which these oracles were uttered, would suppose that he was recording the events of these times. He partially succeeded in his remedies by securing a rule which prohibited the reception and consideration of these petitions, and the passage of an act making it penal to circulate through the mails such doonments and prints as the laws of any of the States forbid—But in the endeavor which he made to declare the rights of the States upon the subject, and to prescribe the duties of the States upon the subject, and to prescribe the duties of the States upon the subject, and to prescribe the duties of the general government in relation thereto, he was not successful, and failing in this, these fanatics whose ardor not defeat could crush, took fresh courage—their numbers began to multiply, and their influence to strengthen with their numerical increase. Ambitious parties sought to propitiate them, and availing themselves of their position, they would by their votes cause the triumph of that faction which was most allowed the public expense, to the popular mind through the printed proceedings of that body. Upon the annexation of Texas the power of the Congress to the Congress to discharge its duties of the Congress to the control of the Federal Legislature, and that no States to the public expense, to the popular mind through the printed proceedings of that body. Upon the annexation of Texas the power is the proposition expense of the congress to discharge its duties of the proposition expense of the states of the states to confideration.

The Congress of the treaty of these close of the treaty of the states and express purpose of revising the freedo the public expense, to the popular mind through the printed proceedings of that body. Upon the annexation of Texas they renewed the struggle, and to soothe the Northern mind we consented to apply the Missouri restriction to that territory. Then came the Mexican war, and with our victory in that war an immense accession of territory. Foreseeing the result of the atruggle, while opposing the progress of our brave soldiers at each advance by withholding necessary supplies, and praying that they might "be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves," they nevertheless struggled to appropriate to their exclusive me, not only

ed the action of our fathers un

similar circumstances. The tax upon tea was not oppressive—they would have felt little inconvenience in paying it but it was tribute exacted by a government in which they had no voice—And rather than submit to the imputation its payment would have implied, they flew to their arms and vindicated their rights at the expense of their blood and treasure. But concessions did not satisfy their cupidity—their treasure. But concessions did not satisfy their cupic appetite grew on what it fed—and they pursued policy in reference to the remaining territory. They only failed in the application of their means—to succeed in effecting their ends by expedients, if not so bold and offensive, almost, if not quite, as effective. Through the agency of a orde attracted to the Pacific shores, from every clime and country, of every complexion and tongue, in violation of the laws of the land, they seized upon the mineral treasures of California, and assembling themselves in Convention at the invitation of a military officer, a servant of the general government, formed a Constitution by which your excluded from employment in the richest mines of the earth; and as a reward for their disobedience and contempt of right, and in defiance of law, presented themselves and boldly demanded admission into the Union upon terms of equality with the other States; and but for their avowed determination to apply a like fraudulent and violent process to the remainder of the territory obtained by the reaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, it is to be greatly feared that the government would have complied with this demand. the South having soffered from the active operations of the underground ra lroads" in spiriting away ore effectual remedy for the return of these fugi tives, and in a spirit of devotion to the Union, for she had made heavy sacrifices, not only gave up her rights in California, but also consented to the abolition of the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, and appropriated \$10, 000,000 from the common treasury to purchase, for Northern settlement, 40,000 square miles of territory from Texas, which, by the terms of the resolutions of annexation, had been solemnly devoted to our use. She got only in return a fogitive slave law, which has never been observed and en-forced as it should have been, but which has been trampled under foot by Northern mobs, and nullified by Northern courts, executives and legislatures. Our citizens, in pursuit of their rights under that law, have been murdered in cold blood, or been subjected to degrading confinement and association in penitentiaries with the vagabonds and felons that fill those prisons. It is also said that we obtained a recognition of the doctrine of non-intervention in the terri-torial governments then formed. This, however, in the many of our ablest statesmen and constitutional

awvers, is doubtful. In this compromise the South, for the sake of peace, and in the hope of allaying agi ation, again acquiesced. Georgia, with others of her Southern sisters did so reluctantly, and only upon conditions which, at the time, met the unqu approval and warm applause of all people, both at the North and South, who now claim to be conservative. Georgia's people, in Convention assembled, resolved that they would resist even as a last resort to the disruption of every tie that bound them to the Union" any attempt to impair of abolish the right of property in slaves in Columbia, and other places over which the federal government had exclusive jurisdiction; the rejection of any State pplying for admission into the Union, because of the recogition of slavery in her constitution; any interferrence with t e slave trade between the States, and any failure to exeencouraged with the belief that these conditions would be

The legislation of 1854 repudiated the Missouri res triction as incompatible with the territorial legislation of 1850, and as being in conflict with the Constitution, and opened the territories to our admission with our property. This indicated a returning sense of justice upon the part of But these hopeful signs were soon dissipated. What should have allayed only increased excitement, and the storm at the north broke forth with ten-fold fury. The pulpit thundered its anathemas—the press teemed ciations-the lecture and school room swelled the chorus of bitter invective and hate-the vengeance of God was invoked by those who should have been the ministers of peace upon the heads of our Congressmen-while Sena-tors and Representatives had their way from Washington to their home's illuminated by the flames of their burning effigies-the votaries of every exploded political and every dangerous experiment in ment or society, however widely they differed as to own conflicting tenents, struck hands here and entered upon a crusade against our rights. Under the sanction of Northern legislatures Northern capital was concentrated, and the sweepings of Northern cities, sided and augmented by men of depraved morals and desperate habits, were githered together and marched in bands to possess themselves of terriry devoted to the commonuse and to drive out our South and the whole territory presented a scene of assassination. murder and pillage. No life however blameless, no innocenc however helpless—no age however venerable—no virtue howlence; and when these brutal and inhuman acts provoked a just vengeance, the whole country rang with the cry of your flesh. Southern at ocity and lawlessness. An appeal was made to aroused. A party composed of this material assembled in Convention and adopted a platform which lowered slavehol ders to a level with these sunk in the grossest vices, and addicted to the basest immoralities, and placing upon it as their standard bearer a mere political adventurer, boldly entered the contest for the possession of the government.— It was only after a most unparalleled struggle that two of your most prominent and experienced statesmen were saved from a disastrous defeat, and the government rescued for a This result did not discourage these forces—it did not even break their ranks -they returned to the charge, animated by fresh courage. They were assured of a strength of which

proclaimed—a law higher than the constitution and more sacred than the teachings of holy writ was discovered.— Predatory bands were marched into peaceful communities to excite insurrection—apply the midnight torch—rob and murder-to destroy the means of subsistence-to poison the wells - to alarm our sleep-to render life a burthen, by making it insecure, and when the desperadoes were arrested and all the restraints of religion were cast aside, and the cruci comparing with it the execution of a cut throat and a thief. Among a people not dead to all sense of virtue and decency, such a party could not prevail. But their strength lay in their vices; they assembled themselves in conclave; proclaimed the social and political equality of the black and white races; assumed superiority over you by putting you and your property under the ban; brought out their leader; met you face to face in battle array, and in the contest were victorious—thus sanctioning and sustaining, by both a popular and electoral majority of the Northern vote, these enormities, with certain assurance that they will be prosecu

ted in the future with increased aggravation.

Are such wrongs to be endured? Our people have answered in the negative with one voice. They were all for resistance in some form. They only differed as to the mode majority of them despaired of repressing this conflict in the Union, and were therefore prepared to "repel it" out of the Union. To the minority, the voice of the State was as the voice of God; they yielded a graceful and ready obedi-ence to the sovereign will, and gave their pledge (which I doubt not they will nobly and promptly redeem) to defend their homes, and all a freeman can hold dear with their "lives forbearance had been long-our endurance great. In 1850 we solemuly warned our northern contederates of quences of another aggression upon our rights. This warning they treated as the idle wind which they regarded not, and by their action precipitated a contingency upon the happen-ing of which our honor pledged us to resist. But even unthese circumstances we made a last appeal to them to acknowledge our rights and guarantee us the protection for which we had stipula ed in the bond of our Union. This was spurned, and we had recourse to our reserved rights for our future safety and protection. In resuming these powers, while we hoped to have peace, and coveted no armed con-flict with any of our late confederates, yet, if they so will it, we are prepared to meet and repet it. The mode and e of redress adopted by us, we respectfully maintain know the law abiding disposition of your people—we understand and trust, habitually cherish with you a loyal submission and dignified obedience to rightful authority—but only to rightful authority; for men who will not defend their with a contract of the contract of the

their rights and repel aggressions, will never render justice to others, or make faithful citizens themselves. Knowing this, we will briefly present the ground and reasons that sanction the remedy adopted.

Prior to the Revolution, the Colonies were separate and Prior to the Revolution, the Colonies were separate and independent communities, bound together by no political tie; as such they commenced the Revolutionary war—they declared their independence, being careful in the claration to reserve to themselves all the rights, privileges and powers that pertain to free and independent States.—As free and independent communities they subscribed and adopted the articles of Confederation under which all their external intercourse was regulated during that period. At the close of that conflict, the Government with which we had lately been at war, by the treaty of peace recognized the freedom, independence and sovereignty of each of these States. The Congress of the Old Confederation passed a resolution requesting the States to send delegates to Philadelphia for the "sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation.

sovereignty and swallow up the rights of the States. In eply to an expression of such fears in the New York Conoly to an expression of such fears in the New 1 ork Control of the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people on the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with nothing of inconvenience but temporary and the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the most glorious destiny that ever awaited a people with the reply to an expression. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of vention, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, than whom no leader of ventions of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocating a strong government is entitled to ment. The not distant future is radiant with prosperity and report of the party alvocation and the party alvocation with the prosperity and the party alvocation and be held in higher esteem, for his learning and ability, that dor and boldness, said: "It has been well observed, that in our grasp. When we go hence our children with dor and boldness, said: "It has been well observed, that do coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we confined to a single State. Suppose Massahusetts, or any large State, should refuse, and Congress should attempt to compel them, would they not have in-fluence to procure assistance, especially from those States in the same situation as themselves? What picture does this idea present to our view? A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this state ollecting auxiliaries, and forming a majority against its ederal head. Here is a nation at war with itself.

"Can any reasonable man be well-disposed towards a government that makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should be sufficient to dis-pose every peaceable citizen against such a government — But can we believe that one State will ever suffer itself to be used as a means of coercion. The thing is a dream, t is impossible." The constitution was ratified by New York, but upon the express condition that her people reserved the right of resuming the powers delegated whenever their happiness should require it. Virginia accompanied her ratification with a similar condition; and after all the other States had ratified the Constitution, Rhode Island acceded to the Union and completed the galaxy, upon the very terms on which the ratification of New York was accepted. If the government was a consolidation, these reser possible. The men who framed the Const as an indication of over-caution, because the very right reserved would necessarily result from the nature of the compact. They meant to enable these three States to retain no right or privilege which the others had not. This at once would have destroyed the equality of the States, and sapped the very foundations of the government; so that we may con-clude that these conditions were accepted in good faith by each and all the States, and the rights res enured equally to each and all. But notwithstanding these ndisputable facts in our history, a portion of the party in the Convention who wished a stronger government endeav red to accomplish, by indirection, what they had failed to secure by the use of open means; and soon after the government went into operation they sought to enlarge its pow-ers by a latitudinarian construction. They appealed to all the departments of the government, and were successful in having their interpretation adopted by the legislative and judicial departments. The first apportionment bill which treated the population of the States as a consolidated mass ell under the Executive veto of General Washington. next effort at coercion was made by Mr. Edmund Randolph hen Attorney General of the United States, who selected Georgia as his victim, and sought to dwarf her sovereignty y dragging her for judgment to the foot stool of the feder judiciary. She scorned the attempt-refused by any act hers to recognize the supremacy of a jurisdiction she had aided in creating. None could be superior to sovereign power. She put in no appearance, and was represented by no council—judgment was awarded against her, but no at tempt was ever made to enforce it. One on that bench like Abdriel "stood faithful among the faithless," and rising proud supremacy of intellect, in deep learning and con prehensive statesmanship above his compeers, James Iredel of North Carolina, in a dissenting opinion which will live as long as the principles of rational freedom have admirers, ued our liberties from their imminent peril. ed the fears of the people, and they made haste to provide new safeguards. Thanks to him, an amendment to the con stitution was adopted which, properly understood and faithfully carried out, would have forever afterwards effectually protected the States from similar assaults upon their power and dignity. In no subsequent attempt which has been made has the General Government ever succeeded in executing process against a State where resistance has been offered The framers of the Constitution were wise and sagaciou men, and would not have omitted to provide a remedy for the enforcement of a right clearly and "expressly delega-ted," or "necessary and proper" to carry it into effect.— The absence of the remedy is conclusive against the existence of the right; and yet those States who have provided for their safety, and have put their households in order, are threatened with invasion! Will you submit to have Federal troops march through your State to subjugate those who are only asserting and maintaining the sacred right of self-defence? [Loud cries, Never, never.] No, never, that is the Great Mogul before the hot weather comes on. Letu word; never will I believe it until I see it-so help me Gop!! This

is no more your country: but an impious Crew of men, conspiring to uphold their State By worse than hostile deeds—defeating the ends and you are asked to contribute to the degradation and ruin of those who are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. You cannot and you will not forget the "noble deeds of daring high" of a common ancestry, whose blood enriches and hallows every battefield from Germantown to New Orleans. But it has been said that we should wait! Our rights will be conceded to us in the Union—we can procure further guaranties by constitutional amendment. The expectation is vain—time af ter time, an acknowledgement of your rights has been re tion—that was amply sufficient, if faithfully observed, for every emergency! No more sacred or binding obligations can be devised than those therein contained—but the cry still wait? Yes, wait until the torch which is applied to your dwelling shall wrap it in lames! Wait until the assas buss now leveled at your breast-wait until life is extinct admire the talents of those now engaged in a patriotic en-deavor to reconstruct the old Government, I must be par-dened for expressing the belief that their "Conference" will end in nothing—the people with whom they have to deal have deceived us repeatedly. "That was their fault." We thank God we are now free from them, and if ever "they deceive us again, it will be our fault." Our people have no doubt they may grant all that is asked by the bor-der slave States? But how will they keep their plighted faith? We can only judge of the future by the past, and our experience warns us against another connexion. You would have to re-educate them, to reform their morals and change their very nature before we could give them our

confidence. Our seperation is final and irrevocable. This night you have to choose between a Northern alliance and a union with the new-born republic—THE a queer sort of person in old Virginny, who had been CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. You may not much given to eating and drinking and all ungody gire, come immediately, but eventually, and I trust at no distant day you will be with us. Appeals have been made to your fears—you have been urged to resist this natural and homogenious alliance for the reason that it was he made for himself-or had made a great mortner? the design of the cotton States to re-open the foreign slave trade. Since 1798 the Constitution of Georgia has prohibited this traffic, not because we believed it immoral or unjust, but because we doubted its influence upon our material interests. No considerable portion of our people have ever favored the policy of reviving t, while many of them have been opposed to the federal legislation upon that subject, for the reason that they regarded it as the exercise of powers not delegated, and because of the stupidly cruel and severe penalties inflicted upon an act not intrinsically wrong, but only rendered so by politic considerations. Desiring to assure you of our entire sincerity in relation to the matter, our Convention instructed our delegates to the Southern Congress to have this prohibition inserted in the constitution for the new Confederacy. This, I in the present Union, and war is made upon the States am am happy to say, as you already know, has been done. In this great movement we prefer the cordial cooperation of the border slave States to the doubtful profits of this commerce for all coming time. Go on, and continue to raise the supply of labor, and we provide for our wants in your market .-We could have influenced your action by prohibiting the introduction of your slaves into our States. A Washington City correspondent of the midst. We could have increased them in your borders by this restrictive policy, until they would have become worse than valueless to you. We were unwilling to be successful in patching up a compromise that may constrain the action of a tree people. We were averse to inflicting loss and injury upon those who had never shown us aught but kindness. We would imply no doubt by our course, of the fidelity and patriotism of doubt by our course, of the fidelity and patriotism our brethren. All your material interests must be promoted by your speedy union with us in the new government. The princely treasures which have hitherto been lavished with a generaus hand upon ungrateful New England, will be poured into your lap. Your unappropriated water falls will resound with the hum, and be made glad with the songs of laborers. The music of the shuttle and the loom will cheer the spirits, and augment the comforts of your increased and increasing population. The idle will be employed, and the unproductive become a valuable and productive citizen. Diversity of pursuits will bring increased skill and production, and along with them greater splendor and power. Your undeveloped mineral resources will be brought to light, and your uninhabited mountain slopes filled with a hardy and industrious people, will smoke with forges, and blaze with furnaces. The borders of Canada will then be more remote from you than at present, and there will low perhaps as conclusively as any thing else could be fewer facilities for the escape of your slaves. But for the unnatural opposition of those who should have been our friends, we could have obtained treaties of extradition from all the countries and there will be recommended in the countries of the countries tradition from all the governments with whom we held intercourse. Upon the part of any foreign government the practices of the Northern people in reference to our slave property, would have been causes of war, and no foreign government has ever ventured to tamper with or invade our rights.

and his retirement shows conclusively the utter hope and h We have only been restrained by Constitutional ob-ligations from making speedy and effective reprisals the votes for "Convention." The stock is rising.

ade our ports and cut off our trade. that upon which the stability of every in Europe rests, and upon which their own perity depends. Free trade as to the rest of the and restrictions upon their intercourse would compel them to restore and to keep the peace. earnestly exhort you to join us in the acc will be theirs to look around upon a land smilin plenty and upon a people united and happy. "Zealous, yet modest—innocent, tho' free— Patient of toil—serene amidst alarms— Inflexible in faith—invincible in arms."

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, left Spring field on Monday, en route for Washington City. Indianapolis he made the following speech, which may be worth considering as an indication of his future

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

"Jellow Citizens of the State of Indiana:—I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says the country are to keep silence:" and the solomon says the country are to keep silence: "and the solomon says the country and the country and the country and the solomon says the country and the solomon says the country and the co of the whole country and the whole world. Solemon says, "There is a time to keep silence;" and when men wrange by the month with no certainty that they mean the same by the month with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well in they would keep silence. The words "coercion" and "in vasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, the we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who we them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who tain y deprecate the things they would represent tain y deprecate the things they coercion?" What is "in of the words. What, then, is "coercion?" What is "in vasion?" Would the marching of an army into South Carrent of her neonle, and with the coercion? vasion?" would the matter people, and with hottle intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be "coercion" also if the South Carolinians were forced submit. But if the United States should merely hold and n submit. But if the United States should merely hold and to take its own forts and other property, and collect the dutie on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all places where they were habitually violated, would any or all places where they were habitually violated, would any or all places where they were some "or "coercion". hese things be "invasion" or "coercion?"

Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitchi "Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? It is their idea of means to preserve the object of their great election would soon be exceedingly thin and airy. It sick, the little pill of the homoep thist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation to be more pulled seem to be no regular marriage, but a rather and would seem to be no regular marriage, but a rather sort of the regular rather and the free love" arrangement, to be maintained on passional at "free love" arrangement, to be maintained on passional attractions. By the way, in what consists the special sacretness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to state in the Union by the constitution, for that by the bond we ail recognize. That position, however, a State cannot be Union with it. I speak of the Union with it. carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself. and to ruin all wich is larger than itself. If a State and county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would ter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being a more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and popula-tion, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably ar er sub-divisi n of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a dis triet of country with its people by merely calling it a State! Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything. 1 an merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

How They Make the News.

We clip the following from the Boston Weekly Cour. ier of last week. The efforts of the Peace Commissioners must be great and trying, if they have made Judge Ruffin ten years older in the few weeks that have elapsed since he left home. When Mr. Ruffin left home he was only seventy, and not a Chief Justice, nor did he occupy any judicial position at all. If he stays much longer in phanzy ex-Gov. Morehead "bursting" into a "flood" of tears. Boo-hoo-oo

Thus saith the Courier

A SCENE AMONG THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS .- A very of the Commissioners. Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, little Ja posed to lead the way to conciliation, having made some objectionable remarks, the Chief Justice of North Carolina idol of the people among whom he lives, alike because of his spotless character as his gigantic intellect, rose to is feet, and pronounced one of the most inspiring and affecting appeals for the Union. He melted the hearts of even the most ultra of his colleagues, and ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, himself a remarkable man, and only second to the aged Chief Justice in the love of the people of the oil North State, burst into a flood of tears, which he could not be co

We are further concerned for the fate of our worth townsman, Mr. Davis. How much older will he be when he gets back, especially if he does not deem it best to get home pretty soon?

Seriously, we have the highest respect for ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, who will not be eighty for many years yet; but this twaddle about his causing his excellent colleague, Mr. Morehead, to "burst" into a "flood of tears" is altogether too soft. It almost makes one think of that passage in Tristram Shandy, where, at the eloquence of corporal Trim, " Susannah burst into a flood of tears." Talking of bursting-somewhere in an article in the March number of Harper, we read a day or two since of by which his person had waxed awful fat and his pure awful lean. Determined to go off in a blaze of glory feast with much fluids, and on a given day invited his friends to see him bursting himself, which he proceeded

The N. Y. World gravely talks of the capture of the Fayetteville Arsenal and of Fort Mason! North Caro lina. This will be news to these institutions.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF JEFFERSON DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS, which do out people prefer? Are we to make war upon our friend and brethren of the Southern States under the guidance of Mr. Lincoln? We think not, and yet if we remain South of us, we will be participants in that war, and parties to it, in spite of ourselves.

There seem to be different opinions with ference to the desirability by the States already seceded, of the immediate secession of the balance of the Souther Charleston Courier, trusts that the Peace Congress ms those States that have already second, that no other States but Arkanzas, North Carolina and Tennesse should secede just now. He thinks it better for then that the experiment by the Border States seperating that it should be taken for granted and not tried at all

ONSLOW COUNTY.—We understand that Dr. E. W. Ward started as the candidate of the "Southert Rights" party, and Jasper Etheridge, Esq. of the "Union" party in Onslow. After their second meet ing on the canvass we learn that Mr. Etheridge retird from the field. This shows the state of things in One that the "Unionists" could have started in the and his retirement shows conclusively the utter hopeles etc., by Lincoln. Onslow will be all right. Bring

The Brig John Balch, Whaley, 5 days from Carl nas, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with 236 bbs and 5 tes. new crop Cuba Molasses, to Messrs. G. C. W. J. Munro. This is the only cargo now on mar and is of supperior quality. See advertisement